

"BIG INDIANS."

Trouble Feared at the Pine Ridge Agency.

"Two Sticks" and His Brothers Murder Three White Men.

Indian Police men Quickly Dispatched to Apprehend the Murderers.

Latest News Reports the Indians, Including Two Sticks, Were Overaken and Killed by the Indian Policemen.

By Telegram to The Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—[By the Associated Press.] Secretary Noble has received the following telegram from Inspector Dismey of Pine Ridge Agency, S. D.: "It is reported by policemen that three white men were murdered and one mortally wounded at a beef contractor's camp on the reserve. Capt. Brown is endeavoring to capture the murderers, who are said to be Indians. No further trouble is anticipated. The Indians condemn the act."

MURDERERS COMMITTED BY "TWO STICKS." CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—On receipt of dispatches from Washington and Pine Ridge Agency this afternoon, announcing the tragedy at the latter place, a reporter went to the headquarters of the Division of Missouri to see Gen. Miles. He was not in the city, but Capt. Baldwin, of his staff, said: "I do not think there is anything in it. We have received no news of any uprising and although some men may have been killed, that does not predict a general revolt by any means. The murders could not have been committed by 'Two Sticks,' for he is not near Pine Ridge. He is at the agency, and hardly have killed anybody at Pine Ridge. I think the uprising part of the story is not as serious as reported."

A dispatch received here tonight from Chadron asserts that the killing was done by Two Sticks and his band, and that the murderers are still at large in spite of the efforts of the Indian police to apprehend them. The killing took place at Humphrey's ranch, about twenty miles from the Pine Ridge Agency. It is difficult to learn just what was the reason for the killing or how it occurred. From dispatches from Rushville it is learned that the first rumors of the killing came to Pine Ridge Agency yesterday morning. Acting Agent Capt. Brown immediately sent several Indian police to investigate the matter.

Upon their return today they reported finding three white men dead and another mortally wounded. They said the killing was done by Two Sticks, his sons and another Indian. Capt. Brown on receipt of the information sent out a detachment of Indian police to apprehend the murderers. It is stated at the agency that Capt. Brown does not think there will be any further trouble, and that the outbreak is only due to some outside quarrel. It is also said that the chiefs at the agency deprecate the killing, and profess anxiety to see the guilty ones punished, but it is difficult to say how much reliance may be placed in their professions in view of the past occurrences. A report received this evening asserts that in a fight this afternoon the Indian police killed Two Sticks, his two sons and an Indian named White Horse. This, however, is not authenticated.

GEN. McCOOK DUBTS A GENERAL OUTBREAK. OMAHA (Neb.), Feb. 4.—News of the Indian difficulty was conveyed to the officials of the Department of the Platte by a Bee reporter this afternoon. General McCook doubts the possibility of a general outbreak. He said Two Sticks and his band belonged at Rosebud, and not at Pine Ridge. One of the leading officers at the department said it is a wrong time of the year for an outbreak. If it were a month later, there might be more likelihood of an uprising.

Inquiry as to the forces of the army now in the vicinity of the Pine Ridge Agency elicited a statement to the effect that the officers feel well able to contend with anything that may come up. At Fort Robinson there are two companies of cavalry and two companies of infantry. At Fort Niobrara a similar force is stationed, both garrisons being well supplied with Gatling and Hotchkiss guns. If necessary four troops of cavalry could be brought down from Fort Meade, and other troops could be brought in very quickly. There are sixty Indian policemen at Pine Ridge and about the same number at Rosebud. Dr. McGillicuddy, who was for a long time agent at Pine Ridge and who is in the past made some very interesting statements regarding the Indian situation to the press, said to a Bee reporter: "While there is no open ghost dancing there is a quiet discussion of the topic all the time, and the fact that a promise was that a Messiah would come after two springs, which would bring the time to 1893, is being carefully watched by the Indians. The Government recently paid the Indians at Pine Ridge \$85,000, and this is used as an argument that the Great Father fears his red sons, else why should he seek to buy them?"

"The return from Camp Sheridan of Short Bull and Kicking Bear has added a disturbing element to the situation. These fellows are big men among the Brules, who are a turbulent lot, hard to keep in bounds and who really do not belong to the Pine Ridge Agency where they settled after the trouble of 1890. The fellows figure that the concessions which resulted in their being allowed to remain there instead of being sent back to Rosebud, is a sign they can secure greater favors by demanding them, and they have leaders who carefully foster this idea. The most significant thing, however, is the fact that there have been communications between the various Indian tribes all during the past year of a secret and apparently important nature. There is also a line of communication well established and constantly used between the Indian Territory and British America, and the Indians all along the line understand that their banners are kept posted on their movements. One trouble at the Pine Ridge is that Capt. Brown, of the Eleventh Infantry, who is now here, is not a permanent agent, and the Indians are inclined to build up the possibility of his being taken away any time. Capt. Brown has the affairs of the agency in good shape, said Dr. McGillicuddy, but it would not take much of a mistake to start a worse outbreak in the spring than that of one or two years ago."

INDIAN POLICE.

They Capture Three of the Murderers, but "Two Sticks" Escapes. OMAHA (Neb.), Feb. 4.—[By the Associated Press.] A special from Pine Ridge Agency tonight says: "First Sgt. Joe Bush of Indianapolis, in charge of the detachment sent out this morning and told the story of his overtaking the murderers. He was instructed by Agent Brown to bring them in whether they resisted or not. He said the men were camped near the Waters camp. When the police came up the murderers at once fired, and the police returned the fire. They killed three of the party. Two Sticks and one of his boys got away. It was thought 'Two Sticks' was seriously wounded. The Indian police were highly complimented by Capt. Brown and Cinsney. Capt. Brown has another squad of men out after the missing two, with instructions to bring them in. Capt. Brown and Inspector Cinsney, of the Interior Department, do not anticipate any further trouble."

DRUNKEN CROWDS CAUSE THE TROUBLE. The story of the trouble leading to the killing of the whites as near as can be learned is: On Thursday a number of cowboys belonging to the beef camp of Isaac Humphrey's, Government contractor on White River at the mouth of White Clay, twenty-five miles north of Pine Ridge, returned from town drunk. During the evening they mistreated an Indian named "Two Sticks," finally driving him from camp and firing revolvers at him. Two Sticks returned later at night with a number of Indians and commenced firing fire on the cowboy camp, killing three and mortally wounding a fourth man.

ANOTHER STORY.

Showing that the Indians Were the Cause of the Trouble.

ST. PAUL (Minn.), Feb. 4.—[By the Associated Press.] A Hot Springs, S. D., special to the Pioneer Press gives a different story of the cause of the trouble leading up to the killing of the white men by the Indians than previously told. It seems that four men named George Hade-way, John Bennett, Rodney Royce and Ed. Cochrane, herders belonging to Stingers & Humphrey's outfit, were found dead in their cabin yesterday. They had caught some Indians there, and were being tortured and killed, being held on the agency for delivery at Pine Ridge. They threatened to report the depredations to the agent, and this so exasperated the Indians that they made threats which, it seems, they carried into execution several hours later. It is probable any general trouble will follow and the people about the agency are not alarmed.

TWO STICKS REPORTED KILLED. LINCOLN (Neb.), Feb. 4.—A special to the Journal from Pine Ridge reports the killing of Two Sticks, his two sons and White Faced Horse.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—[By the Associated Press.] Senate—On motion of Mr. Sherman the Senate adjourned Thursday last, concerning the transportation of merchandise over Canadian roads, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and Interstate Commerce.

The Senate then took up the House bills on the calendar, without action, however, as this order of business was interrupted to permit the Judiciary Committee to report a new bill to submit the McGarran claim to the Court of Private Claims. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the House bills on the calendar, and passed a number of them. When the Quarantine Bill was reached, Mr. Harris asked unanimous consent to take it up Monday morning. As this would interfere with Mr. Hill's notice, he would take up the bill to repeal the Sherman Silver Act at that time. Mr. Teller gave notice that if Mr. Hill's motion prevailed, there would be no further business at this session except passage of appropriation bills. The consideration of the Cherokee Outlet Bill then began. The Senate today passed the House Harter bill relating to bills of lading, after amending it so as to materially alter its construction, as originally passed by the Senate. It made it unlawful to insert in a bill of lading of any vessel any clause relieving it from liability for damage arising from negligence or failure in proper loading or delivery of merchandise committed to its care; or release of the vessel on account of not being sea-worthy, a provision not applicable to bills of lading and any refusal to issue a bill of lading as prescribed in the bill punishable by a fine of not more than \$2000.

The House bill to ratify the agreement with the Cherokees for the cession of their interest in the outlet of 1854, but not completed between the plenipotentiaries of the United States and the kingdom of Hawaii, with the correspondence between the two governments relating to the negotiations. Memorial proceedings in memory of Messrs. Gamble of South Dakota, Ford of Michigan and Stackhouse of North Carolina, late members of the House, were then held.

Adjourned. House.—The Anti-Opium Bill was read a committee of the whole, and the House then proceeded to the consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill, which was passed. Mr. Herman of Oregon took occasion to make a few remarks on the subject of Hawaiian annexation, and read resolutions adopted by the Legislature of his State in favor of annexation. The Military Academy Bill then passed, and after memorial services in honor of the late J. W. Kendall of Kentucky, the House adjourned.

THE BULLION PURCHASE ACT.

Advocates of Its Repeal Hopeful of Bringing It to a Vote.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—[By the Associated Press.] Advocates of the repeal of the Sherman Bullion Purchase Act continued in the House today to circulate petitions in favor of the cloture amendment to the rule for the consideration of the Andrew Cate bill. All the Democrats from New York except Cummings signed it. He wants more time to think over the matter. The number of signatures thus far falls considerably short of the majority of the Democrats of the House, and apprehensions are felt that it will be impossible to obtain the desired majority. A number of signatures can be obtained if assurances can be given that some compromise measure will be substituted for the present law. Members

of this mind say it is asking too much of them to repeal the present law and leave no other act for furnishing a continued addition to the circulating medium in its place.

Missionary work among the Republican members of the House has begun. An anchor has been cast to windward by the Democrats in favor of repeal and they are making efforts to get most of the Republicans in line on an agreement to support the Democrats in voting down the previous question on an order reported by the Rules Committee; after that, to vote in favor of the cloture, in case it is found the same result cannot be reached by securing the signatures of a majority of the Democrats to the petitions in circulation. It is believed that if the Republicans will give a cordial and fairly-united support, repeal the Democrats will constitute a majority of the House.

UNPRECEDENTED SCENE.

Representative Blount Enlarged by His Fellow Members.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—[By the Associated Press.] A remarkable and unprecedented scene enacted in the House today was the tribute to Mr. Blount of Georgia, who retires from Congress at this session. When the consideration of the Diplomatic Bill had been completed, Mr. Holman (Tex.) father of the House, rose and expressed sincere regret that the association of twenty years was to be severed. O'Neill (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, Nestor of the House, introduced every word of high eulogium which Holman uttered, and Hitt, Bland, Springer and McCreary added their meed of praise to the ability and patriotism of the retiring member; and through the speeches as a vein running in the direction of Blount's promotion to the Cabinet, Mr. Blount was profoundly moved. In a few words he responded to the remarks and declared that whatever the future had in store for him, he would ever look back to this hour as the brightest hour of his life.

National Banks and Plague-pneumonia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Comptroller Hepburn, in order to secure more accurate and complete returns as to the condition of national banks, has issued a circular letter to the cashiers of national banks, directing them in the next return they make to report, under classification, the amount of plague-pneumonia which has been reported to the directors in connection therewith. Secretary Rusk has been informed that plague-pneumonia exists among cattle in Canada, and has issued an order that all cattle imported from Canada should be quarantined ninety days, and must be entered at the port of Buffalo, N. Y.

The Whisky Trust Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The investigation into the whisky trust was resumed today by the sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee. James McVeazey of Ohio, commercial traveler, told of the rebate method of the whisky trust, as already reported. The witness declared there was no reason for the recent advance of 25 cents per gallon in the price of high wines. There had been no increase in the cost of production or in wages, and corn was cheaper than it had been for years. There was a scarcity in stock, nor an increase in consumption. He understood the company changed the rebate system in anticipation of this investigation within thirty days.

The Anti-Opium Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Agricultural Committee has decided to recommend non-concurrence by the House in the Senate amendment to the Anti-Opium Bill. It was so reported to the House, and it will be considered in committee of the whole.

Railroad Disaster.

MINNEAPOLIS (Minn.), Feb. 4.—A telegram from Wadena, Minn., says: The Northern Pacific train west bound was wrecked at noon today near Vining. Several passengers are reported seriously hurt.

Mrs. Whitney Seriously Ill.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Mrs. Whitney, wife of ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney, is seriously ill of heart trouble. She was reported very low this morning, but resting quietly.

Human Honesty.

(Detroit Tribune.) The spirit of the glad Christmaside was rife in her heart and she experienced an exultation, deep and thrilling, when she heard him scraping his feet on the front stoop and a moment later felt the impact of his cold nose on her cheek.

"What?" "Musingly she asked it, while he nestled closer and yet closer to the coal stove.

"—do you find me to love?" "Profoundly he replied, endeavoring the while to induce circulation in his ear.

"How?" "—can you ask me? Look at those lustreous eyes, those damask!"

She grew more radiant as he proceeded.

"—cheeks, those dewy lips, half hid by those pearls teeth!"

"What?" "Like a startled fawn she leaped to her feet.

"Say!" She glared into his eyes desperately.

"—that again."

"Pearly teeth," he faltered, in a dazed fashion.

"Do they look pearly?" "As the gates of heaven."

"Real white?" "As the driven snow."

"Pshaw! That's too mean. I bought them for the best cream-tinted quality. That shows!"

She bit her lip.

"—how little you can depend on human honesty."

She was alone.

Keep Your Mouth Shut.

(New York World.)

A noted specialist connected with one of the largest English hospitals devoted to the treatment of throat diseases renews attention to the risks attendant upon the practice of breathing through the mouth. That the natural method of respiration is through the nasal organs is a fact which many people studiously ignore, and this to their great detriment. Dr. Smith conclusively shows. To breathe through the mouth—while during sleep is the cause of snoring—is to pave the way for the entrance to an almost endless series of ills, and any one who has contracted the bad habit should endeavor to follow the healthier and more natural method. This physician especially warns parents to see that their little ones do not acquire the habit of mouth breathing. He emphasizes the fact that "when a child begins to breathe through the mouth through nature's channels it is in danger."

Especially the Anti-Snappers.

(Rochester Herald.)

Eminent Democrats are now having their photographs taken cabinet size.

FREIGHT REDUCTIONS.

The Transcontinental Association Makes a New Rate.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 4.—[By the Associated Press.] It is stated that as a result of the Transcontinental association conference the new rate sheets will show a reduction in St. Paul and Spokane rates of from 7 to 10 per cent. on the old tariff. The present rate sheet is made up of ten subdivisions, five of which classes are commodity rates. The supposition is that the 10 per cent. reduction will apply to the classes and the 7 per cent. to the commodities. Under the old arrangement the same rates applied to Spokane as to Portland, the whole territory west from the former city being covered by a blanket rate. Strong opposition was made to this discrimination by the Spokane people, with the result that the Interstate Commerce Commission desired the railroads should concede them 18 per cent. on the through rate. It has not been found practicable to grant this full concession, but it is understood that on the bulk of the traffic Spokane will receive a reduction of from 7 to 10 per cent., while the old tariff will remain in effect as to Portland. This arrangement will be subject to exceptions being made in favor of through traffic coming into competition with clipper trade.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

Many Bills Introduced—Santa Rita County Government—Railroads.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 4.—[By the Associated Press.] Senate.—In the Senate a number of bills were introduced, among them one by Mr. Biggy to create the county of Santa Rita out of parts of Stanislaus, Merced and Fresno counties.

Mr. Gosford moved to consider the vote whereby resolutions were adopted appointing a committee of five to investigate the railroad commission. The matter went over until Monday.

Assembly.—The Assembly's time was largely taken up this morning considering reports of committees. The resolution regarding the Government ownership of railroads was endorsed by the committee.

The report on the contested seat of Assemblyman Miller presents expense claims for \$5208.10, about evenly divided between the two contestants. The committee for each side asks for \$2500 as a fee.

IMPORTANT POPULITE GATHERING.

The Several Branches of the People's Party to Convene.

BROCKTON (Mass.), Feb. 4.—[By the Associated Press.] There will be an important gathering of Populites at Washington on February 22, and four other organizations will also assemble at that time. The Bi-Metallists, the Industrial Alliance, the Reform Press Association and the Industrial Legion. An effort will be made to amalgamate these branches of the People's party with a view to more effective work in the way of securing desired legislation during Cleveland's administration. It is believed, in view of the strong showing in the last campaign, that they can make a majority of the old parties recognize their demands; if not, it will clear the way for an effective campaign in 1896. Delegates will be present from every State and Territory in the Union.

THE BEAUTIFUL SNOW.

It is the Indirect Cause of the Death of Five Men.

STRAUSE (N. Y.), Feb. 4.—[By the Associated Press.] A terrible casualty occurred here about 8 o'clock this morning. At the foot of Emerson avenue a New York Central passenger train ran down six men, killing three outright and injuring the others, of whom one died at the hospital. Another is dying, and the third is seriously hurt. The men were section hands and were walking on the track. The train was hidden by drifting snow.

PETRIFIED PALMS.

An Immense Bed of Them Discovered in Wyoming.

RAWLINS (Wyo.), Feb. 4.—[By the Associated Press.] W. T. Hart, a Colorado geologist who has been employed to assist in collecting a Wyoming mineral display for the World's Fair, has unearthed a bed of petrified palm trees and shipped 4000 pounds of the find to Cheyenne. The specimens are rare and beautiful. The display will include flat rocks, carrying prehistoric tracks of birds and animals.

Cabinet Positions Going a-Begging.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The Herald's Washington special says: Senator Gray of Delaware has declined the offer of the Secretaryship of State, which was tendered him by Cleveland through Don M. Dickinson on Thursday last, preferring to remain in the Senate. He had already declined the offer of the Attorney-Generalship. It is said that Dickinson and Judge Gresham have both declined the Premiership. MASON (Wyo.), Feb. 4.—Col. McConghie has received a letter from Democratic National Committeeman W. F. Harrity, in which the latter says: "I will not hold any position under the incoming administration. My official duties at Harrisburg, Pa., and my professional and business engagements here are of such a character that it would be a great mistake for me to think of accepting any Federal position."

The Gold Output Exceeds the Silver.

SANTA FE (N. M.), Feb. 4.—W. C. Hadley, who for several years has supplied the director of the United States Mint with statistics on New Mexico, has just forwarded his reports for 1892. They show for the first time in the history of New Mexico that the gold production exceeds the silver output. He placed the total precious metals produced in New Mexico in 1892 at \$1,850,000, of which 41 per cent. was gold. The ruling price in silver and lead is, of course, responsible for the falling off in those metals, but at the same time it shows much encouragement for the gold output.

The Scheme is Feasible.

OTTAWA (Ont.) Feb. 4.—Alfred Palmer of London, employed by the Dominion government to make an investigation as to the feasibility of a submarine tunnel in Northumberland Straits, reports the scheme perfectly feasible, and the government has decided to take favorable action.

Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The bank statement shows: Reserve, decrease, \$4,489,000; specie, decrease, \$1,918,000. The banks now hold \$18,683,000 in excess of requirements.

Chemical Works Burned.

FAIRPORT (N. Y.), Feb. 4.—The Deland Chemical Works were burned this morning. The loss is \$200,000.

THE POISON FOUND.

A Bottle of Strychnine Found in Bentley's Trunk.

The Chain of Evidence Against Him Now Complete.

The Fellow at Last Shows Signs of Weakening.

He Declares, However, That Some One Must Have Put the Poison Where It Was Found—Something of His Arizona Record.

What appears to be the missing link in the evidence, already very conclusive, against Henry Bentley for the murder of his wife by poison, was discovered yesterday afternoon in a bottle of strychnine found in the prisoner's trunk and secreted among his clothing.

Friday, Public Administrator Kelsey began an inventory of the furniture and other articles in the residence lately occupied by the dead woman, and still later by the husband, who is held a prisoner, charged with her murder, and by request of the heirs, Will Nordholt, the son of the deceased woman, was permitted to be present, as was also George Hayford, the attorney for Bentley, in behalf of the accused. Bentley, yesterday afternoon as the work was about concluded Hayford asked permission to remove a trunk, which, he said, contained the clothing and personal effects of Bentley, indicating at the same time a large wood and leather trunk, apparently well-filled, judging from its weight.

Will Nordholt suggested that the trunk be examined, as it might contain something that might have belonged to his mother, and he was averse to having any of her possessions getting into the hands of Bentley. Hayford, after making slight protestations, agreed, and produced the key, which somewhat surprised Mr. Kelsey, who supposed he had been given all the keys.

The trunk unlocked, an examination was made and the trunk about to be turned over to the attorney, minus a few trivial articles taken from it, when Will Nordholt espied a small handbag that had belonged to his mother. Hayford secured the article and upon opening it a large-mouthed, one-ounce bottle was discovered, containing a white crystalline powder. During the entire work of taking inventory it had been the habit to examine all bottles containing medicines, and Hayford had been in the habit of tasting them. It was thus the much-talked-of "one-ounce bottle" was discovered, which was found to be harmless, however, so far as a cursory examination could determine. The bottle being secured and the cork, which was well jammed in, removed, it was suggested by some one that the tasting process might determine the nature of its contents. Hayford remarked that he thought it might be better to leave testing to a chemist, apparently anticipating its contents. This was determined upon by all, and samples from the bottle were taken by each. Assistant District Attorney Kelsey, Will Nordholt and Hayford. The bottle was given in the keeping of Public Administrator Kelsey.

The work through, and the suspicion of having found the much-sought strychnine growing stronger, all left for the city young men, and the detective Lawson and Notary Public Schwamm and repairing to Dr. Wernig's office to have tested the crystals; Public Administrator Kelsey repairing to Notary Public James, whom he had seal the bottle and then the handbag which was restored to it, while Hayford, after consulting a chemist, repaired to the jail to confer with his client.

Dr. Wernig took the sample brought by Nordholt to Chemist Hance, when they both together made chemical tests, and to confirm the suspicions of all that it was undoubtedly strychnine. At the County Jail there was another act in the drama being played. Hayford asked permission to consult with Bentley, which was granted. The conversation was of considerable duration and conducted in whispers, and the actions of both men showed that they were much worked up over something.

It was said that upon the entrance of Hayford he addressed Bentley with "Bentley, they have found poison in the big trunk of yours." Bentley, turning deathly pale and almost reeling, exclaimed, after catching his breath, "Then I'm gone"; but, recovering himself, added, "If that is so, then some one must have placed it there. I know nothing about it."

Hayford then led the jail to hurry to his office, and from there to his home and back again to his office, seemingly greatly agitated, and absolutely refusing to be seen by any one.

Bentley was very nervous, walking back and forth through the corridors in the County Jail, and wearing a haggard countenance that would indicate a very troubled mind.

The bottle, which was about three-fourths filled with strychnine crystals, will be held as evidence. A suspicious circumstance about the bottle is the fact that the label had been scratched off, leaving but little paper and muck on the bottle, while the cork stopper was pushed well into the bottle. The manner in which it was secreted will be in evidence.

The report that an order had been issued to disinter the body of Mrs. Nordholt-Bentley for the purpose of exhuming the liver and heart for analysis, was a fake. These organs of the woman were removed one week ago yesterday, with other organs, and were in the keeping of Dr. Wernig until Friday morning, when the liver was given into the hands of Chemist Hance, who is now working on an analysis in the effort to determine if there is poison present. The heart is still in Dr. Wernig's possession.

Permission was yesterday given to exhuming the body to remove the kidneys for analysis, but that has not yet been done, and now that other evidence has been found, it is not likely that they will be, as Dr. Wernig remarked that they were of little value in a test of the sort desired.

HIS ARIZONA RECORD.

Bentley's Antics at Tucson—In Correspondence With a Young Senator.

TUCSON (Ariz.), Feb. 4.—[Special.] Henry Bentley is well remembered here for having been, when janitor of the courthouse, not particularly bright, but possessed of a sly cunning, and even then of an absorbing determination, expressed frequently to his confidants, of marrying some rich woman. Matilda Carrillo is a young Mexican girl about 24 years old, in appearance much more refined and prepossessing than the average. Her father, who was proprietor of Carrillo's Gardens in the south end of the city, and one of the wealthiest Mexicans, but now dead,

employed Bentley when here as a gardener. Miss Matilda was today questioned as to whether she had, as reported, received from Bentley an offer of marriage by mail within a fortnight. "If you will walk into the parlor room I will tell all about it," she replied. The parlor room proved a remarkable contrast to the appearance of the great, low adobe house and disorderly yard. It was completely and richly furnished with heavy carpeting, upholstered furniture and large plate mirrors. "Five or six years ago, when he worked for my father," said Miss Carrillo, who speaks good English, with a slight accent, "he was always bowing and trying to be polite to me whenever he had a chance, but I never noticed him. One day he had a letter written for him to me, telling me that he loved me, and a great many foolish things. I did not answer it, but told my father about it, and he said, 'Never mind, take no notice. I need him for my business.' After my father died, about a year ago, and when he was in Los Angeles, he sent another letter, saying he was sorry to hear of his dear friend's death, and sent me his sympathy. I replied that I thanked him, and hoped that if he ever came to Arizona he would visit my father's grave. From some friends of mine who met him in California, and who were entertained by him at dinner, I heard that his circumstances were changed and that he lived in a fine house and wore a big watch chain. Of course, I knew he never could be a gentleman, as he could not write himself, and I was disappointed, but a rough, ignorant workman, but as he had been so polite as to write me when my father died, I wrote him when I heard his wife was dead, January 9, and I received a reply through my lawyer, I believe the name is Hayford, in which he told me that he did not make any offer of marriage. I have destroyed the letter." Miss Carrillo is reported to have said within a week that she was engaged to a man in Los Angeles, and to have taken on terribly when informed that Bentley had been arrested, charged with murder.

Amateur Baseball.

Weather permitting, the Tufts-Lyon Baseball Club will open the season of the Los Angeles Amateur League with the Jacoby Bros. at Athletic Park this afternoon. The league is composed of four teams, three from this city and the other from Redondo. Each club is made up of the best amateur ball players to be found in the vicinity. The Jacoby Bros. team will be strengthened by Jack Newman, of last season's ball team. A good game can be assured, as there is a great rivalry between the teams.

THE TRAMP NUISANCE.

They Travel and Lodge at Public Expense. (San Diegoan-Sun.)

What is to be done with the tramps? The westward migration begins every year about the time the "frost is on the pumpkin" back East. They come in such numbers as to be a menace to persons and property and a burden on the community, for when arrested they are maintained at public cost. Besides the general charge of vagrancy which may be made against a person having no visible means of support, the tramp is liable to arrest for evading the payment of railway fare or for occupying any empty building or box-car without the permission of the owner. He is usually arrested on one or the other of the latter charges.

As an indication of the burden upon the community it may be stated that ten tramps, having served their time, were let out of the County Jail on Tuesday and eight more let out yesterday, but there are still ten prisoners charged with vagrancy, remaining in the County Jail. Thus within thirty days the jail has had twenty-eight tramps. Their feed, while prisoners, costs 25 cents a day, but this is a small item compared with the cost of arrest and conviction. The fee of Constable H. M. Carpenter, for instance, for bringing a tramp from Banning is nearly \$100.

Deputy Sheriff William Connors, who has charge of the County Jail, and has a way of studying the situation, was asked today for a suggestion as to a cure for the tramp evil. His answer was very prompt: "Arrest them and work them when they are arrested," he said. Connors holds, and he is unquestionably right, the tramp is a tramp from choice, not necessity, with a constant desire to keep "moving on," generally saving some specific place in view. This was illustrated by the last arrest made at Banning, which is on the line between San Diego and San Bernardino counties. He had reached there and knew the situation. As an officer approached him he asked which was the San Bernardino side. He was told.

"Then this," pointing across the street, "is the San Diego side!"

"Yes."

"I want to go to San Diego," he said, as he moved across the line and waited patiently to be arrested. The tramp had started for San Diego, and if, by an arrest and imprisonment for a few days, he could be carried over a hundred or more miles of railroad at public expense, he would count that so much gained.

Didn't Know Real Coffee.

(London Queen.)

Many persons who talk learnedly about coffee and its making have seldom, if ever, tasted pure coffee. All they know is a more or less impure infusion of chicory, adulterated with a portion of coffee. I heard of a connoisseur the other day who made the lives of his wife and his cook a burden to them by reason of the coffee brought to him in his own house. In spite of the most careful making, and the absolute purity, his Mocha was never right. At last, in desperation, his wife asked if he ever got his coffee to his taste.

"Oh, yes, at the club. They make it there right enough," was his answer. Driven to her wits' end, the lady consulted with her cook, and finally sent the latter to the club to learn the "proper way to make coffee." As the absolute purity of the coffee was one of the points insisted on as essential to the master, the cook studied the coffee used in preparing the master's infusion, and her sense of smell speedily taught her that his so-called "pure coffee" was largely mixed with chicory. The chef confirmed her opinion, and she went home. The coffee was made, and for the first time gave perfect satisfaction. She was sent for by her master and congratulated on the change in the preparation, whereupon she answered, quietly, "Please, sir, it is not the making I have changed, but the coffee. You require chicory with your coffee, that's all." I believe nothing short of such a demonstration satisfied her, master that it was actually the purity of his home-made coffee that disgusted him.

One of Nature's Mysteries.

(Giverton News.)

SILENT'S DENIAL.

He Says the Pomona Charges are Not True.

A Statement of the Conference from His Point of View.

The Facts of the Case Which Led to the Controversy.

The Pomona Committee Preparing a Statement for Publication, in Which Just Exactly What Silent Did Say Will Be Given.

On Wednesday last a committee of representative Pomona citizens appeared before the Board of Supervisors for the purpose of urging that no further action be taken by the board tending to oppose the formation of the county of San Antonio, without first giving the promoters of the project a chance to present their side of the argument. This action on the part of the Pomona people was taken, owing to the fact that Charles Silent and T. D. Stimson had, a few days previous, requested and received from the Supervisors a resolution to be transmitted to the Legislature at Sacramento, giving it as the expressed wish and will of the former as being opposed to the formation of a new county without the consent of a majority of the voters of the whole county to be divided. The Pomona committee urged that the Supervisors represented the county at large, that it was hardly fair to allow a private committee, representing only a limited section of such county, to so influence, or at least be given, such an opinion as they understood had gone forth from the Supervisors in an authoritative manner.

Further the committee was not asking to enter at that time into the merits of their cause, only making the request that in the event of further consideration of the subject they might be heard in their own behalf. When, finally, discussion did arise, the gentlemen explained the part which the committee of the Reform Association had taken in the early negotiations on the self-same matter. It was then that the name of Judge Silent was brought out in a disagreeable connection. The committee stated that when Mr. Silent had come out to talk to the Pomona people of county division, that on two occasions he made them the proposition that if they would so change their proposed lines as to leave out a certain ranch of his at Azusa he would withdraw his opposition to their seceding, and that they also understood that in event of such course Mr. Silent would return to Los Angeles, and not only withdraw his personal opposition, but use his influence with his committee to promote the divisionists' cause. They had hoped that Mr. Silent would be present so that they could confront him with the charge.

A full account of this conference was published in THE TIMES on the following morning. In the proceedings of the Supervisors, the names of the gentlemen making the charges being given, and the other facts bearing on the case, the matter also being briefly treated editorially.

In a published card in the Herald yesterday morning Judge Silent denies the truthfulness of the charges, and makes the following statement of the case:

What occurred in the matter referred to as follows: The committee on the organization of the non-partisan movement was called upon to consider the matter of county division, and, also, in view of possible county division, the desirability of forming a consolidation at the present time. A convention of county divisionists had been called to meet at Pomona. Our General Committee thought it advisable to have a conference with the Pomona people and attempt to persuade them to abandon county division, and, if not successful, to see if a boundary line could not be agreed upon. The committee consisted of Charles Forman, Abbott Kinney and myself. We went to Pomona, and met a few of her prominent citizens. The Pomona people proposed county division was produced by them; the San Gabriel River to near the mouth of the San Gabriel Cañon and thence a line due north was indicated at the western boundary line. We showed that such a line would divide the water system of the San Gabriel, which is now owned in common by the people of Pomona on the west and the people of Azusa and Covina on the east, and such a division might tend to complicate these water rights and work an injury to the people concerned. I also knew, and so stated, that the people of Azusa were almost unanimously opposed to being included in the new county. We suggested that if Pomona would consent to a line which would leave out Azusa, or, in other words, if they would take the Puente hills for their westerly line, that we would report the matter to the General Committee, and we stated that we thought the creation of a new county with that division line would not arouse the serious opposition of the people of Los Angeles. Some one on behalf of Pomona replied that Covina was favorable to the new county, and a large part of Glendora also, and that they desired to take these in so as to give the new county sufficient territory, and to fix the county seat permanently at Pomona. In this discussion various boundaries were talked of to see if the Pomona people would not consent to some more favorable line than the San Gabriel River. I stated that the General Committee, as then devised, would report against county division, but would again consider the matter if some more favorable line could be suggested. The Pomona gentlemen said that they had no authority to make any change, but would consider the matter, and let us know not later than the following Monday.

We returned and reported to the General Committee, which made a report to the creation of the new county and took active steps in opposition. The discussions and conference at Pomona were public and were had in the presence of seven or eight gentlemen, and were participated in, on our side, by Mr. Kinney, Mr. Forman and myself.

In closing the article referred to, the Herald comments as follows:

It will be noted that Judge Silent's reply is somewhat tame. It does not, in all ways, cover salient points made by the other paper. As the paper is remarkable for straightforwardness and unselfishness of the aforetime denizen of San José and Arizona.

AT POMONA.

The Pomona committee, to whom Judge Silent made the proposition, as stated by them before the Supervisors, held a secret meeting in that city yesterday, being in session during the greater portion of the day. They are preparing for publication a statement of exactly what Silent did say on that occasion, which, it is said, will fully uphold the published statements, and give details, with the names of witnesses, which will leave no room for doubt.

A Tree for West Seventh Street.

The West Side Citizens' Association have held several meetings of late for the purpose of selecting a uniform shade tree for Seventh street, west of Pearl. After a careful inspection of a large number of ornamental trees they decided in favor of the eucalyptus, or the acacia or sugar gum. It grows into a permanently symmetrical and hand-

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\$4.45

Boys' and Children's Clothing Crashed.

Everything pertaining to Boys' wearing apparel must "get up and get" out of our present crowded-for-room quarters at the most lively money-saving tune ever played in this State. WISE PARENTS will take advantage of the great values we will dispense to the public this week. BEAR IN MIND that the only time competitors (?) equal us is on paper. Talk is cheap. The newspapers are open to all alike, and the "small fry" or the "big bluff" can claim as much as the concern having hundreds of thousands of dollars invested in the choicest products of both hemispheres, who enjoy every facility and advantage; hence our pledge to save you at least 40 percent over all others on your purchases or refund your money. Suffice to say, we protect our patrons' interests.

Be Sure and See Our Show Windows.

Next Week We Hand Our Retail Stores Over to Our Architects, Contractors and Builders!

Your priceless and bounteous patronage has compelled us to make this step. We must have more room in which to handle our phenomenal increase of business with comfort to our patrons and satisfaction to ourselves; hence will cut through the ceiling and run a palatial patent safety elevator to our second floor, which will be turned into the largest and most complete and beautiful Boys' and Children's Clothing Parlors in America, giving fathers, mothers and guardians a floor space of over 10,000 square feet, filled with the largest and handsomest stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, Hats and Furnishing Goods to be obtained at any clothing establishment between the two oceans from which to make a selection for their children. Having made gigantic purchases of Men's, Boys' and Children's Fine Winter Clothing, Hats, Shoes and Furnishing Goods only a short time ago at almost our own figures, we find ourselves cramped for room and must have quick outlet at once, consequently will inaugurate a "CLEARANCE & ALTERATION SALE" TOMORROW MORNING that'll cause all past sales to pale into insignificance. Values will be unharnessed, cost will become but a pleasant memory and profits an idle dream; other clothiers will say we're mad. The blow will be hard to them, to us the loss great,

BUT THE GOODS MUST GO!

Our Guarantee.

If you can duplicate our great and unparalleled "alteration and clearance sale" bargains at any House on the Pacific Coast, don't hesitate a moment, but bring back your purchase and we'll most cheerfully refund you your money.

Jacoboy Brothers

The Only Successful Broad-Gauge Clothing House in Los Angeles.

128, 130, 132, 134 NORTH SPRING STREET.

Protection.

If for any reason you are at any time dissatisfied with any purchase made at our strictly One - Priced House, return the same at once and we'll refund your purchase money. They are as good as bank checks to us, and you can cash 'em here where your money is always on call.

A CRASH

In Men's Furnishing Goods

Hundreds of dozens of elegant, late style \$1.00 and 75c Neckwear will go into this week's great "Clearance and Alteration Sale" at the gift price of

45c

Men's handsome embroidered Night Robes, a bargain at 75c, will be slaughtered at

45c

Men's splendid 4-ply, Linen Bosom, White Dress Shirts, excellent value at \$1.00, must "vamos" at

70c

Men's extra heavy, English, gold-colored, silk finished, \$1.25 Bal-briggen Underwear will go at

75c

STYLISH HATS

Prices CRUSHED.

Men's late style \$2.50 Derby and Soft Hats must quit our premises this week at the picayune price of

\$1.45

Men's late style "Fedoras" in latest shapes and colors—Exclusive Hatter's Price \$3.00 and \$3.50—but we mean business, so out they'll go for

\$1.65

\$4.00 is a Fair Price for Marshland & Co's. (of London) late style English Derby Hats, but as we are not running a Fair they'll go at the next-to-nothing price of

\$2.45

Ladies', Men's & Children's Shoes

At 25 to 40 Per Cent less money than like qualities can be procured for at any Exclusive Shoe House in this State. Our Mammoth Stock and Low Prices, kick their heels at all would-be competitors. ALL DAY YESTERDAY our very walls whispered welcome to the surging multitude of buyers of Honest Clothes. We have reached the key-note of that sterling and gigantic word SUCCESS. How that little word has haunted the defeated legions of time; how it has thrilled and throbbed in the pulsations of the hot blood of lofty ambitions. With these great values in the field, all the bargain sales (?) of the me-toos will fade away into the dim shades of oblivion.

The Greatest Bargains on Earth.

THE LARGEST CLOTHING, HAT, SHOE AND FURNISHING GOODS ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS!

TWELFTH YEAR.

LOS ANGELES, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1893.—TWENTY PAGES.

PRICE: 5 SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS; BY THE WEEK, 3 CENTS.



It is every woman's duty to make the most of herself, and she can do this only by mixing occasionally with the world. To meet people of taste, cultivation and refinement is of itself an education, one which stimulates our mental faculties, and keeps them in touch with the world of progress to live too much within herself. Where she shuts herself up within her home, and sits there thinking her own thoughts, and attending only to her own concerns, her interest comes gradually to be narrowed down to four walls.

"But how am I to get out," says one, "when I have so many cares and duties to occupy me? Really I have no time for anything outside."

My dear madam, just sift those "cares and duties," and you will find much time given to things which are not really of much importance. Do you not think your daughter Nellie would be just as happy and comfortable with one or two less runarounds on her skirts, and fewer tucks and dainty hemstitchings, all of which is such a tax upon your time and nerves. Would not your boys, as they come home from college, be pleased to see "mother" abreast of the times, going out occasionally and meeting the best people, and exchanging her thoughts with them and somewhat, if ever so modestly, entertaining them, and standing with them on the same intellectual level? It is the only way in which we can grow. Bright people are more inspiring than the best of books, and they are better educators in that they rouse more fully your desire for knowledge than will any of the companionship of those you acknowledge as your superiors, and whose capacity you desire to emulate.

I care nothing for frivolous show and folly, but I do like social life where I can keep my soul alive, and be mentally quickened to keep abreast of the attainments and progress of the times. The heart is broadened by it, our sympathy with human nature is stronger, and our devotion and love of home is none the less.

We are a part of today, and we have our share in the world's duties and obligations, the responsibility for which we should not seek to slip to somebody else's shoulders. To be young you must feel young. Old age should never come to the spirit, nor will it while you keep your interest alive in the world about you.

SUBAN SUNSHINE.

Notes.

Meringues fall because they are not properly made. If you will follow carefully the directions here, they will not fail. Beat the whites of the eggs until frothy, not stiff, then add one tablespoonful of powdered sugar to each white; beat now until smooth, white and creamy, very stiff. Heap over the pie or pudding in the oven for just a moment until it is a light golden brown.

Coffee Jelly.—Cover one box or two ounces of gelatine with half pint cold water and soak for half an hour, then add one cup of sugar and one quart of boiling coffee, stir until the sugar is dissolved, strain, turn into a mold to cool; serve with hot custard or whipped cream.

Graham Bread.—Scald half a pint of milk; when lukewarm add to it one teaspoonful of butter, half a yeast cake dissolved in two tablespoonfuls of lukewarm water, then add a tablespoonful of molasses. Sift the Graham flour, stir sufficient into the milk to make a batter, beat for about five minutes, stand aside until light, about two hours, then add sufficient sifted Graham flour to make a soft dough. Take this out on the board, knead lightly, put on into a greased pan where light and double its bulk; bake in a moderate oven three-quarters of an hour. Throw away the bran you have sifted out.

Warner's dry yeast is exceedingly good, in fact, I think all dry yeast cakes that I have ever tried bring about good results. Fleischman's will keep in winter about four or five days; they are good until soft.

Rolls.—It is not wise to make a roll, when you want it very light, from bread dough. The following recipe, I think, will be exactly what you want: Scald half a pint of milk, putting into it while hot two ounces of butter; when the milk is lukewarm add one yeast cake, dissolved in two tablespoonfuls of water; add half teaspoonful of salt and tablespoonful of sugar. Now add sufficient flour, about one cupful, to make a thin batter; stand aside in a warm place for one hour, then stir in the flour until you have a dough. Knead thoroughly, and put back into the bowl, and stand aside again until very light. Now take a sufficient quantity to make a small roll, form gently in your hand, place in the greased French roll pan, and so continue until all are made. Cover the pan and stand in a warm place twenty minutes. When light, brush the tops with milk, and bake in a quick oven about ten minutes. They must be a very moderate color.

The above excellent recipes are taken from the January issue of Table Talk, and, like the recipes given by that excellent household magazine, may be accepted as reliable. SUBAN SUNSHINE.

A VOICE OF CHILDHOOD.

Contributed to The Times.

Some one asked Miss Harrison, the superintendent of the Kindergarten College in Chicago, what she would do with a child who told lies.

Miss Harrison does not believe in corporal punishment for any offense. She said: "It would depend entirely upon the sort of lie it was." Her advice in substance was this:

Lying is too often treated locally, when it should be constitutionally treated. There are almost as many different sorts of lies as there are different sorts of fevers.

For example, exaggeration which comes from excess of imagination. That is to be cured by teaching accuracy of observation. Make the child count all the objects in the room.

Make him held steadily to proven facts in everything.

Then there is the lie of egotism, which is always claiming everything for itself. Ignore the story. Make it seem not worth his while.

The lie which denies is the fault of older people. Punishment has been given arbitrarily. That is to be corrected in the guardian.

The hardest fault to correct in a child or anyone else is the deep lie of jealousy, the malicious lie. It always comes from jealousy, and there seems to be only one possible remedy. Get the jealous child to perform some service for the other. Make him participate in the other's life, in some way become a partner as it were, and the jealousy ceases.

A. S. JANE.

BEAUTY FOR THE BLOOD.

The Making of Children's Bedspreads and Pillows.

Contributed to The Times.

Bedspreads and pillow slips designed for nursery use should be dainty and decorative, and at the same time both strong and serviceable.

It is really not enough that the little people are warmly covered and snugly tucked in their tiny beds, they invariably should see them tastefully draped, if we hope to develop the love of beautiful and appropriate surroundings, which is one of the truest tests of the gentleman and gentlewoman.

The spreads which drape the children's beds, and the slips which cover their pillows by day should be good in color, simple in decoration and durable in material. They should be selected with a view to repeated cleanings.

and to meet harder usage than falls to the lot of older people's spreads, but as the child has need to learn this lesson of order and the care to be given to beautiful things committed to its use, it should be taught to refrain from romping over the bed and from ill-treating the dainty cover by placing upon it picture books and dolls and toys—disorder often to be observed in nurseries.

The spreads should be neatly folded and laid away when the little ones go to their nightly rest, and the embroidered slips should be replaced by others of plain, snowy white. Beauty should in no way be allowed to interfere with use, but, on the other hand, the useful should never be permitted to so completely dominate as to exclude all aesthetic training. The nursery which is daintily equipped will harbor no less happy, if more considerate and orderly children, than the room furnished with regard to the essential only.

In these days of wonderful cotton and linen cloths, and of silk and linen threads of the fastest dye, the selection of suitable fabrics for the making of crib and cradle spreads becomes an easy task.

In lovely soft creamy white, there is gossamer cloth, cotton repp, Egyptian cloth, and a host of others.

In blue, old pink and other childhood tints, are the reported linens, strong as cloth can be and warranted to endure repeated washing without the smallest loss of beauty.

For the embroidery there are to be found in the silks all the marvelous tints of Asiatic and unfading dyes. The linen flosses are scarcely less beautiful or varied in the colors. The soft white raw silk takes a place between the two.

As for the patterns to be worked there are numberless suggestions to be found in the flowers and the grasses of the fields.

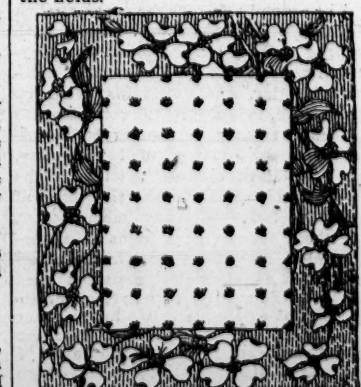
A charming combination of color and design, which is well suited to spreads and slips, is shown in the daisy set.

Both cover and slip are made of "baby blue" linen and are embroidered with white raw silk. This flower, like the rosebud and the morning glory, is singularly well adapted to nursery use. The linen can be purchased of a sufficient width to require no seams, if the spread is intended for a small crib, and on its background the loose white blossoms make a perfect effect. They are grouped in the corners, and when worked with care seem to carry with them some of the soft zephyrs of the fields in which their prototypes grow. The daisy spread is finished with a hem tree-stitched in white, and the slip with a ruffle, edged with narrow lace. Together they will perfectly decorate any nursery bed.

Another and equally suitable spread is made of cream-white gossamer cloth. In one corner is embroidered a bunch of fringed gentians, tied with a ribbon, that wanders in graceful outline around the sides. The edges of the cloth are bordered with stitches of irregular length worked with heavy blue floss. The line that marks the center square is outlined with some of the same silk; the flowers are embroidered in their natural color, and the ribbon with the same blue as is used for the edge.

Besides the newer materials, such as the linen and gossamer cloth just mentioned, there are a number of simple and more familiar cloths that can be relied on to give satisfaction for this work. Linen mummy cloth is an old and tried friend that never fails; huckaback can be depended on for all the uses to which it can be put, and even homely white cotton sateen will do good service as a covering for both pillows and beds.

The dogwood spread is made of fine linen huckaback. Around its four sides is a border of dogwood blossoms, which are outlined only with heavy



white linen floss, on a background of darned thickly with old pink. Through the center of the spread diagonal lines are darned here and there, at regular intervals, also with old pink, and the whole is lined with some soft linen or cotton cloth. The blossoms on the pink border have the richness and quality of brocade, and, as the color is as charming as color can be, the simple spread warrants my highest commendation.

Hundreds of designs and suggestions for color combination might be offered, but this can be safely left to the mother's taste and judgment. It is for me to tell only of what the shops contain, of the good things that can be done, and to show some of the results obtained with simplest things.

CLARE BUNCE.

THE CENTER OF STYLES.

Return of the Shawl to the Fashionable World.

Opera Notes—New Gowns—An Idea for Stout Women—Young Girls at the Opera—Hat and Other Novelties.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The long shawl has been resuscitated—the scarf in which the beauties of the First Empire draped themselves a l'antique; the shawl which had again such vogue in New York forty years ago that it earned for the *haut ton* of that day the title of the "Shawl Aristocracy," in which Mrs. Coventry Waddell, the Mrs. Astor of that day, possessing an extremely rich one, was wont to rouse the envy of an admiring Broadway, and which inspired a whole chapter in one of N. P. Willis's books.

Not the shawl itself has returned as yet, but the appearance of it, all the suggestion of it, is here in long scarfs of lace or of velvet, that encircle the shoulders and hang to the foot of the gown. This event was prophesied by me last spring. It is the most important fact to chronicle at this moment in the fashion world.

It is curious here to recall that not so very long ago neither Parisian nor American women had ever heard of a Cashmere shawl, and were ignorant even of the tissue of which it is made. It was in 1775 that a French diplomat brought home from Persia one of these shawls and displayed it as a curiosity

of winter, when flowers were worth much more than their weight in silver. She had just one dollar to spend for them and gave it without hesitation for a huge sweet blushing rose, upon a yard long stem.

This rose she took home rejoicing, cut the stem in three, filled a longish dark green platter with tumps of roses as big as your fist not piled pyramid-wise but laid irregularly over it. Then she laid the lengths of rose stalks so that the sprays of leaves would trail partly over one edge, and then she set her one blossom, so as to show its leaves and stem, across the middle.

The result was a center-piece that five women united in saying made the entertainment a really, truly "rose luncheon."

W. C. M.

[Think of what might have been done in Southern California with one dollar in midwinter!]

SHAWL GARNITURE AND AN EVENING GOWN.

riably high round the throat as they were, but fall well down, the strands being of increasing length. Stones of several colors are set together.

Pearls, as I have said before, are a craze. Black pearls, especially affected. I have seen a set composed of white, pink and black pearls, the earrings of which, each a single pearl, were one pink and the other black.

White and gray feather boas are still worn with decollete dress, but with the new shawl effects they are superfluous and must not be used.

Fans must be seen as of feathers with shellstick, or antique painted parchment.

Feather pompons and aigrettes are worn in the hair, but appear to be most affected by women past youth. Young women prefer pins or a jeweled comb, or no ornament at all but the hair's own beauty.

AN IDEA FOR STOUT WOMEN.

There are constantly new devices to make the stout woman look slight.

Here is an evening gown of yellow corded silk that makes the attempt with some success. The bodice has the front in very fine plaits, which are drawn down to the center of a slightly-pointed belt, and the skirt, across the front, is laid in very fine plaits—plaits so small that the fabric falls out smooth part way down the skirt. Over the hips there is just enough gathering to make the silk fit smoothly. The gown is low, with a hand of richly-colored embroidery across the neck, and straps in place of sleeves.

But if the married women are gay in their dress, fashion in Paris robes the young girl at the opera at the other extreme, and makes her look like a Quakeress. The mother may blaze with precious stones; the daughter beside her is in demure gray, with a high yoke and long undersleeves of black velvet. Her hair is put back without bang or crimp, and fastened in a simple knot with a shell pin. Her cloak also is of gray, or something else as quiet.

OTHER GOWNS.

For women who do not wear decollete gowns a very good model for evening wear is a surplice front, which leaves the neck just a little open. I have seen a charming one of plum satin, with revers turned over all the way down to the belt, and sleeves reaching just over the elbow. Revers, belt and sleeves are bordered with iridescent overlapping cabuchons.

A very rich gown has the skirt of brocade open in front over a crape petticoat. The bodice in front is of crape shirred, with side pieces of the brocade passing up over the shoulder, jacket-like, and short puff sleeves of brocade.

Looking over the operahouse on a gala night you will see many gowns similarly made of black silk or velvet, a scarf garniture of blue velvet; another of pale blue with scarf of mauve; still others in which this garniture is of lace. You may see also in a box an ermine cape with these long ends.

In the other picture may be seen a very elegant gown of ribbed novelty cloth with a shawl garniture of velvet and trimmings of Russian embroidery on velvet. The square revers gives the width so much liked to the shoulders, and a wide corset in the back of embroidered velvet separates in front, one part narrowing down for a belt and the other rising in a band over the bust, where it is held by passing under a buckle. This model is carried out in browns, and would be equally satisfactory in violet or in steel blue cloth and velvet, the embroidery in beads to match the color. It would also be admirable in black silk or velvet.

And now we may look for the shawl itself, the bona fide thing, with its palm leaf ends of Oriental broche.

Will spring see it come to inspire a new poet of this generation? Who knows. But, as I advised some months ago, it is not safe to cut up your garments for the sake of a new thing. If you are happy enough to possess such an heirloom, guard it preciously. The odds are you will want it.

OPERA NOTES.

Speaking of opera, it is here that society women permit their dress to be rich and gay, to scintillate with gems and glow with mingled tints. Here, whatever is the rule outside, diamonds still hold their sway.

The general rule of decollete gowns is very low in the front, half low behind and well up on the shoulders, as is seen in the gown described above. The curve is often heart-shaped. Sleeves are short puffs or else reach over the elbows. A new short puff sleeve has a wedge-shaped piece added below the cuff, to lengthen them under the arms,

and the whole is drawn round with spiral effect, and the fullness centered in front with a jewel.

Gloves reach just over the elbows, the upper arm remaining bare if the sleeve is short.

Sling drapery depending under the arms continues to be seen. You can give a new effect to an old pink silk by adding a lace bertha, a red silk belt, and on the left shoulder two knots of red ribbon, one set toward the front of the shoulder and the other toward the back. Nothing at all on the other shoulder. It is very chic, I assure you.

Your diamonds you should have set in a large silver crescent, which is most effectively worn above the forehead. Every other woman is thus turned into a Diana. Necklaces are not worn inva-

the bow, and the back is turned up with a little rosette. The whole effect is that of a medium-sized hat. Very large hats are not being worn.

Bands of velvet are being worn round the neck inside the collar of the gown. These are of any color to suit the dress, and are fastened with little fanciful stick pins.

Satin is coming again into great favor.

ADA BACHE-CORNE.

ONE ROSE ONLY.

Contributed to The Times.

For really effective decoration with flowers look to quality, not quantity. Once upon a time a woman with a fine feeling for blossoms gave a very modest luncheon. It was in the depth

of winter, when flowers were worth much more than their weight in silver. She had just one dollar to spend for them and gave it without hesitation for a huge sweet blushing rose, upon a yard long stem.

This rose she took home rejoicing, cut the stem in three, filled a longish dark green platter with tumps of roses as big as your fist not piled pyramid-wise but laid irregularly over it. Then she laid the lengths of rose stalks so that the sprays of leaves would trail partly over one edge, and then she set her one blossom, so as to show its leaves and stem, across the middle.

The result was a center-piece that five women united in saying made the entertainment a really, truly "rose luncheon."

W. C. M.

[Think of what might have been done in Southern California with one dollar in midwinter!]

GETTING ENGAGED IN GERMANY.

Contributed to The Times.

When a maiden is betrothed in Germany, she is called "bride" by her sweetheart, who addresses her thus until it becomes time to call her "wife."

Immediately upon betrothal, the lovers exchange rings, which, if the course of true love runs smooth, are to be worn ever afterward until death separates them. The woman wears her betrothal ring on the third finger of her left hand, until she is married and then it is transferred to the third finger of her right hand. The husband continues to wear the ring, just as the wife wore hers when she was "bride," so that one can tell easily at a glance if a man be or be not mortgaged as to his affections.

A young German matron on being told of the careless American custom of allowing the man to go unfettered exclaimed:

"Oh, how dreadful! How unjust to the young wives! How could I expose my Wilhelm—so young—only 25—to the temptations of the world, if he were not to wear marriage ring. The girls would make love to him. I would not live in America for the world."

H. P.

A STEWED CHICKEN.

Contributed to The Times.

A chicken that has reached a greater age than one year is better stewed than cooked by any other method. And stewed chicken when properly prepared is always relished and enjoyed. In the average country home chicken is often served stewed than in any other form, and stewed chicken is a very common dish at hotels, restaurants and boarding-houses.

Yet a chicken is rarely stewed as it should be. And although numerous recipes are given in cook books for cooking chickens in various ways, I have not yet found one that gives the correct method for stewing a chicken.

This is the way in which a chicken should be stewed:

Cut it in pieces a suitable size for serving before placing it in the pot. Separate the thigh, leg and wing joints, divide the breast into not less than four compact pieces, and separate the neck, back, etc.

Place the gizzard, heart, wings and drumsticks in the bottom of the pot or kettle, then put in the neck, back and other bony pieces, reserving the second joints and breasts for the top.

Use a pint of boiling water for each full-grown fowl, cover closely, and after it has stewed a quarter of an hour add a tablespoonful each of flour and butter stirred to a smooth paste with a little water, to each pint of liquid used in the stewing kettle.

Keep the kettle simmering unceasingly until the fowl is tender, which can be ascertained by examining the pieces at the top. If these pieces are found to be sufficiently cooked, those beneath will be so also, as in placing the pieces in the pot or kettle those requiring the greatest amount of cooking were put at the bottom, so that they would be subjected to the greatest heat.

When the fowl has stewed until perfectly tender, drain into a bowl all the liquor or broth from the stewing kettle, and set the kettle, with the pieces of chicken undisturbed in it, upon the stove where it will keep warm. If the broth is too oily skim from it a portion of the grease, then add a spoonful of flour, stirred to a smooth paste, with a spoonful of sweet cream or milk, and

the back of the bodice is entirely of the shirred crape, which produces a very unique effect.

The bonnet given in our drawing, with the pompon on each side, shows one of the choicest ideas of the elegant milliners of Paris, which is seen often in the trimmings of gowns as well, is novel and pleasing.

NOT NOVELTIES.

They are making little touches of velvet that frill round the edge in soft bouffants, and are tied round with velvet in a bow on top. Nothing could be more coquettish for a young face. Another hat with a very fashionable effect has a wide Alsatian bow of velvet, so wide that it drops over the rim each side, and almost conceals the hat. Wings fall back on either side behind

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They are making little touches of velvet that frill round the edge in soft bouffants, and are tied round with velvet in a bow on top. Nothing could be more coquettish for a young face. Another hat with a very fashionable effect has a wide Alsatian bow of velvet, so wide that it drops over the rim each side, and almost conceals the hat. Wings fall back on either side behind

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nection with this lake that my boys and girls must see before our fancy journeying is done.

Here is a skiff. Tumble into it with me, my dears, and one of you stronger boys row it out toward the center of lake. How swift we ride and how bright the rippling waters. There, now! please hold your oars, and we will all take a look into the lake from this point. Oh, oh, oh! you exclaim, how strange! for here we see double reflections, and all that we see reflected stands upright and grand as in the world above the water. Not a forest tree that turns its lofty top downward—they all stand erect and pointing upward toward the surface, deep down in the mirrored world below.

What a marvelous place for sight-seeing this valley is. Perhaps I may invite my boys and girls to journey with me hither again, for I know every part of the valley, for I staid here six weeks studying its wonders. ELIZA A. OTIS.

STORIES OF CHIMPANZEES.

By M. Jacolliot.

Contributed to The Times.

In the opinion of naturalists the chimpanzee is of all apes known the one which approaches man the most nearly. The construction of his head, the intelligent superiority marking his features, the breadth of his arms—which are better proportioned to the size of his body than in the other apes—the size and perfection of his thumb, the roundness of his thighs, the human form of his feet, and the almost upright bearing resulting from it, the nature of the sounds which he utters in certain

himself with human clothing. He was seen several times walking proudly on deck with a cocked hat on his head.

The Museum of Natural History at Paris, thirty years ago, possessed a chimpanzee which showed great intelligence. Once, when he had been put in penitence for some fault, he experienced the feeling common to all living creatures which have been shut up—a desire to recover liberty. He threw into this enterprise a train of reasoning, remarkable for connection and expedient. In the first place he fixed his eyes on the door of the room in which he had been confined. But this door was locked with a key, and the key was hung on a nail. He did not allow himself to be discouraged by this obstruction. Rising on his tiptoes he tried to reach the key, but he was a small ape and the key was too high for the hand of an animal to obtain it. After many useless attempts, in the course of which he showed as much perseverance as sagacity, he realized that the key was placed at such a distance from his fingers that the extremity of his hand and the object could never be brought together; consequently he crawled on a chair, reached one hand up and unhooked the key from the nail. This accomplished, he descended, then adroitly introduced the key into the keyhole and opened the door.

Let us cite still another fact which proves to what a degree of development the intelligence of this ape may attain. Three or four children were amusing themselves one day on a square in Algiers, watching some apes dancing to the sound of a drum, admiring especially the one who played admirably upon the instrument, and at the same time served as a guard to a poor blind man, his master, whom he led with skill and attention such as

son. It was here that he became second in a duel between two of his comrades, and was sentenced to five years in the fortress at Magdeburg. There he had a laboratory set up and continued his experiments, and here he perfected his process of electric gilding and applied for a patent. Within two months he was pardoned, but was so reluctant to leave his laboratory that he asked to be allowed to remain in prison. This leave was denied him.

Then young Siemens remained in the army until 1850, devoting all the time not taken up by his service duties to the study of physical science. As a member of a commission of the Prussian general staff to study into methods of replacing the optical telegraph with electrical telegraph, in 1847, he suggested the use of subterranean conductors, insulated by gutta percha, by means of a press which he himself invented for the purpose, and which is still used.

Siemens was the first to succeed in



Werner von Siemens.

covering copper wire with gutta percha. By means of these insulated wires he succeeded in 1848, together with Prof. Himsly, in laying the first submarine mines with electric ignition, for the protection of the harbor of Kiel from the Danish fleet. During this same year there was established under his direction, the first German overhead telegraphic line between Berlin and Frankfurt, and in 1849 the first subterranean line from Berlin to Cologne.

In 1847 Siemens associated himself with Halske, and founded the establishment which speedily became famous. Branches were formed, one in St. Petersburg and one in London, by Charles and William Siemens. William Siemens was almost as well known as his famous brother.

Later Siemens investigated the problem of the consumption of London's smoke, and made some valuable inventions. He was knighted by the Queen.

During forty years Werner Siemens divided his labors between pure science and technical art. The firm of Siemens & Halske took great contracts for telegraph systems, while constantly new inventions and discoveries were coming from Siemens's laboratory. To him is due the standard of resistance of mercury, a practical application of the quicksilver unit by means of which exact and comparative measurements became possible for the first time. He invented a method of testing and discovering faults in submarine and underground cables. The telegraph owes to him the polarized relays, the gutta-percha press for coating cables, and a system of simultaneous transmission.

His inventions in industrial electricity are many—the Siemens armature and the dynamo-electric machine, the principle of which he gave to the world at the meeting of the Berlin Congress on January 17, 1887, only a few days before Wheatstone brought out a communique upon the same subject; the first electric railroad, established in 1879, and the pneumatic tube system, besides many others equally useful.

Werner Siemens also invented the Siemens alcoholimeter, which registers the exact amount of alcohol in the liquid going through it.

Honors of all sort came to Siemens from every country in Europe, almost against his will. He was a friend of the Emperor Frederick, and one of the few acts of his husband's short reign was to confer a title of hereditary nobility upon Siemens, making him a "von."

Siemens was a doctor of philosophy and a member of the Academy of Sciences in Berlin. He presided over scientific congresses in which he took part his advice was always taken. In 1888 he contributed 800,000 marks for the founding of a technical scientific laboratory. He was made president of the International Congress, held in Paris in 1889.

Siemens's great genius lay in his ability to bring practical results conducing to material profit to the industrial world, out of his discoveries, as well as to obtain useful results for science. He was a man of rough exterior, but of the kindest heart and the most influential common sense. He will be remembered as a great worker, a prolific inventor and an able engineer. A. L. DRAKE.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Proposed Amendment to the Law Allow- ing the Board of Supervisors to Appoint Officers in the County of Los Angeles.

In consequence of the recent opinion given by the District Attorney declaring that the County Board of Supervisors has no legal rights to pay the office rents and clerk hire of township justices or provide a salary for deputy constables, a meeting has been held by the officers affected by the ruling, and suitable amendments have been agreed upon to present to the Legislature for adoption.

The amendments proposed are to affect the act to amend sec. 184 of the act to establish a uniform system of county and township government, approved March 31, 1891. Only such portions of the act as relate to township officers have been added to in the amended form. Where the words county officers appear, "and townships" have been inserted. In regard to justices of the peace and assistant justices, a clause has been added to the thirteenth paragraph which reads, "Provided, further, that the Board of Supervisors of such counties may, in townships having a population of more than thirty-five thousand, provide such justices, or, in the absence of such justices, may provide for them, with an office and the necessary furniture and supplies for the justice's court."

As to deputy constables, the amended clause reads, "The Board of Supervisors shall allow the several officers mentioned in this section, including justices of the peace and constables, such deputy, or deputies, assistant or assistants, clerk or clerks, as may be necessary to properly transact the business of their respective offices, in connection with the principal, at such salary as may be determined by the board, not to exceed, except as in this subdivision provided, for each assistant or deputy, the sum of \$100 per month."

The Supervisors have approved the act as amended, and it will be sent immediately to Sacramento, with recommendation to the local representatives there to support it.

The Busy Bee Shoe House.

Our Great Mid-Winter Sale Playing Havoc With Prices and Competition.

It is a satisfaction to us to see goods move even if we don't make money on them. Oft times room means money, and we need every inch of space in this, the largest exclusive shoe house in this city for our coming spring stock. Just to Move Them!

Have You Seen Our Famous Men's \$3.00 SHOE?

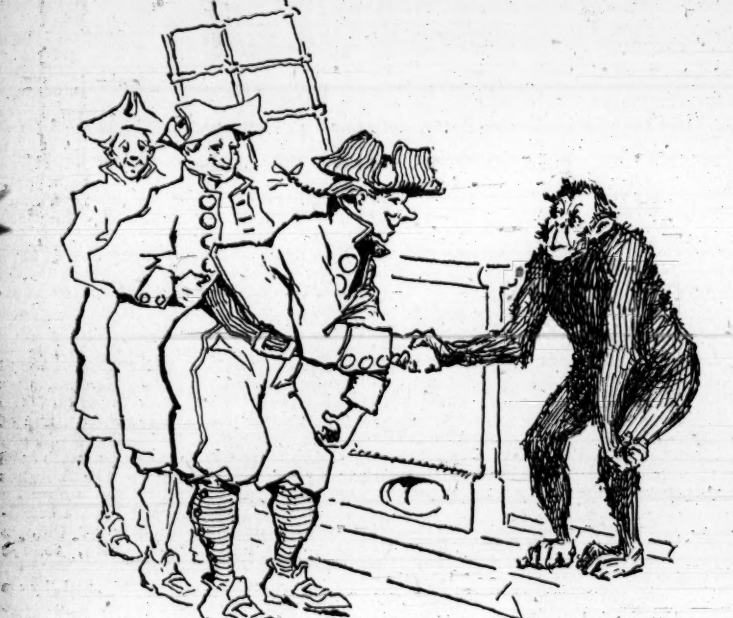
Men's Hand-sewed French Calf Shoes at \$3.50; worth \$6.00.
Men's Extension Edge Calf Shoes, Lace or Congress, \$2.00; cheap at \$3.00.
Men's American Kangaroo, Congress or Lace Shoes, well worth \$3.50, now on sale at \$2.50.
Men's Velvet Embroidered Velvet Slippers, only 98c.
Ladies' Cloth Top, Dongola Kid, Patent Tip, Button Shoes, \$2.50 a pair. The best shoe for the money in Los Angeles.
Ladies' Genuine Hand-welt French Dongola Kid Shoes, Extension Soles, \$2.50 a pair. They usually sell at \$3.50.
Ladies' Oxfords, Patent Tip, Cloth Top, \$1.50; Oxfords, Patent Tip, Dongola Kid, \$1.50; well worth \$2.50.
Ladies' Oxfords, Finely Finished, Dongola Kid, Patent Scalloped Tip, \$2.00; very light and dressy.
Misses Department.
Dongola Kid, Patent Tip, Button Shoes, Spring Heels, Sizes 12 to 2, \$1.40; worth \$2.00.
Pebble Goat, Button, Spring Heels, Rawhide Tips, \$1.50; cheap at \$2.50.

Misses' Kangaroo Calf, Spring Heel, Button Shoes, Rawhide Tips, \$1.60; cheap at \$2.50.
Misses' Plain Toe, Kid, Spring Heel, Button Shoes, worth \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00, on sale at the uniform price of \$1.50 a pair.
Children's Dongola Kid, Button Shoes, Rawhide Tips, \$1.35; sizes 8 to 11. The best shoe on earth for the money we are selling it for.
Children's Grain Tip, Spring Heel Shoes, sizes 8 to 12, \$1.00 a pair. Where can you equal it?
Infants' Button Shoes, Soft Soles, 25c.

We Carry the biggest line of Children's Red Shoes in the City.

THE BUSY BEE, The Largest Exclusive Shoe House in Los Angeles

Wm. O'Reilly & Co., 201 N. SPRING ST.
Opposite the Old Courthouse.



HE SHOOK HANDS WITH SEVERAL OF THE SAILORS.

cases—in fact, everything unites to distinguish the chimpanzee from other apes and to set him near to man.

Linnaeus, in his "Natural System," made him a species of the genus homo, under the denomination of homo silvestris—the man of the woods.

The black chimpanzee is specially interesting. This ape has the forehead rounded, but concealed by the arches of the extremely developed eyebrows. His face is brown and bare with the exception of the cheeks, which have a few hairs arranged in the manner of whiskers. His eyes are small and full of expression; his nose is flat and his mouth broad. He reaches a height of five or six feet, and, when he is supported by a cane he can walk upright for several moments. His body is covered with coarse hairs, usually black, more numerous on the back.

When young chimpanzees are susceptible of a widely varied education: they learn to sit up at a table as correctly as civilized men; they eat everything, especially sweets. They can be accustomed to the use of alcoholic liquors.

They use the knife, the fork and the spoon to cut or eat what is served to them. They receive with politeness people who come to visit them, and remain to keep them company and to take leave of them.

The chimpanzee is fond of brilliant colors, and he rises at the approach of an elegantly-dressed lady. He takes pleasure in looking out of the window; the passing of horses and carriages astonishes him and gives him great pleasure.

This candidate for humanity has a relatively gentle expression in his look; he is graceful and polished in his manners. There exists between the faculties of the chimpanzee and those of the orang-outang the same difference as between the external characteristics of these two animals.

Capt. Paine described the manners of a chimpanzee which had been captured by a merchant vessel on the banks of the river Gambia, and intrusted to him to be taken to London in 1831:

"When this animal came on board he shook hands with several of the sailors, but refused this mark of confidence, even with anger, to several others, without any apparent reason. Soon, however, he became familiar with the whole crew, with the exception of a young cabin boy, with whom he never became on friendly terms.

"When the sailors' table was set on deck he was always on the watch, making a tour of the table and embracing each guest with cries; then he would sit down among them to share the food. He sometimes expressed his anger by a sort of barking, which resembled that

of the dog. At other times he cried like a disappointed child and scratched himself violently.

"When a tid-bit was given to him, especially something sweet, he expressed his satisfaction by a sound like 'ee-ee-ee.' The variety of tones in his language did not appear to be wide. In those warm latitudes he was gay and active, but languid fell upon him as soon as we left the Torrid zone. As we approached our own shores he manifested a desire to wrap himself in warm clothing.

"He was not insensible to vanity; he exhibited a sort of self-love in covering

himself with human clothing. He was seen several times walking proudly on deck with a cocked hat on his head."

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HE EXHIBITED A SORT OF SELF-LOVE IN COVERING HIMSELF WITH HUMAN CLOTHING.

and raised his hand to his head. A robber had tried to snatch off his fez, which was trimmed with a fringe of pearls and surrounded with gold pieces. Not succeeding in the attempt—thanks to the band which fastened the fez under the chin—he had contented himself with snatching from the ornament a gold piece of large size, a mahomedic of eighty piasters.

The robber was immediately arrested—guess by whom? By the ape, who recognized the robber in the crowd and brought him to notice by clinging to his clothing with teeth and nails. Everybody attempted to take away the ape, but he would not release his hold until the arrival of an officer, who took possession of the man and led him away.

As for the ape, proud of his exploit, he took a kiss by way of reward from the little child whom he had so valiantly protected, and then continued his exercise.

THE EDISON OF GERMANY.

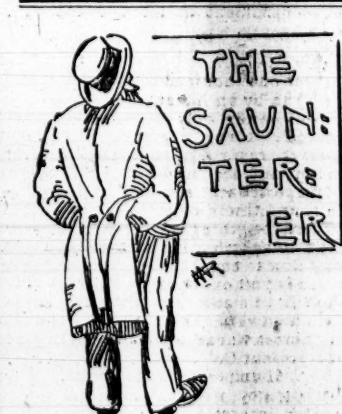
SIEMENS AND HIS INVENTIONS—HIS SUDDEN DEATH.

Contributed to The Times.

The scientific world sustained a serious loss by the death, on December 6, of Werner von Siemens, the great electrician of Germany.

By a rather odd coincidence, Doctor Siemens's Memoirs left the press the very day he was attacked by his fatal illness, which only lasted three days. Doctor Siemens was born in Leuthe, Hanover, in 1816. In his memoirs he tells anecdotes of his childhood, to one of which he attaches the importance of having aided him in overcoming every difficulty in after life. It was a fight with a cross gander, who was the terror of the farmyard. His father gave him a stick, and told him to attack the gander and he would fly. The boy shut his eyes and so marched toward the hissing bird, flourishing his stick, and passed safely by. He was that in after years he remembered that the attacking party usually wins.

Siemens was educated at the military school in Lubeck. In 1834 he entered the Prussian artillery. He was attached to a regiment in Wittenberg, where he became, notwithstanding the time that he took for study, the life of the garri-



Well, doesn't the earth laugh after the rains that is glorious to be out of doors with the skies bending so gloriously blue above us, the breezes blowing so softly, the air so full of fragrance from blossoming things, with buds everywhere opening their hearts to the sunshine, and a river of bird song flowing from every bush and tree, as if these tiny feathered songsters were glad in this fresh baptism. O, the world is fair!

Not very much sauntering did I do in the early part of last week, but I sat at my desk indoors, close by the window, where I could watch the crystal "water-drops fall, and enjoy the delights of a real, old-fashioned California rain. I never saw bigger rain drops than some that fell during our heaviest showers.

California never does anything half way when she is in earnest about her affairs, as she was during this last storm. Yet how wonderfully mild-mannered she was. There were no blustering winds, nor wrathful moods; the rain fell straight down like a plumb line with scarcely a hair's curve from its course. And now that the sun has come out, did you ever see such green as is on our pepper trees, such splendor as is in their glowing, red berries! And how graciously the palms wave in the light breeze, and the poinsettia hangs out its scarlet banners, and the emerald grasses look upward and stretch themselves sunward; and the merry gurgle of the brooks is heard, and the white sands of the river feel the stir of the waters and are glad of their crystal covering, while the mountains, the vast, impregnable and massive mountains, stand out mantled with blue and purple; their highest crests white with glittering snows, with now and then a silvery ribbon of white mist streaming from their sides. How green the hills and the valleys at their feet, where summer rests, lifting her laughing eyes to winter's throne. Oh, who is glad to be out of doors drinking in all this beauty, breathing this balm and listening to the choir of birds and waters, and the low chant of the whispering breeze? And who can but love this land, eternal in its beauty?

This is the season of mud pies for the little ones who live outside of the line of our paved streets, and I doubt if there is a happier era in one's whole life than that of the mud pie period, when dimpled hands pick up the soft, yielding mud into shape, and mould it with tireless fingers, and apiece it with make-believes which always give it the finest flavor. What a happy crowd of youngsters I saw the other day, all daintily dressed, with little hoods of silk, or hats of beaver, upon their curly pates, and where the mud was deepest,

standing just upon its border, and their dozen little hands, like soiled snowflakes, in the mire. "This is a nice custard pie, Eddie," said a pretty, golden-haired tot, "and we'll have it for dinner. You like custard pie, don't you, Eddie?"

"Yes, the bestest of any pie," replied six-year-old Eddie, "less it's mince."

"Mince is nice, and we'll have a mince one too."

The custard crust was rounded, and its sides were deep, and Eddie waded out to where the mud was softer and thinner and brought a bucketful of the sloppy stuff and filled the custard crust, at which the little girl clapped her hands with delight, and all the little crowd gathered about with happy faces to view its perfections, and the golden-haired child invited them all to come to dinner when her custard was baked and her mince was done, "for I am going to make just the nicest mince pie, cos Eddie likes mince," she said.

When I returned that way again an hour later, a whole row of mud pies stood along the edge of the curb, and a small arch over them had been fashioned where the make-believe baking was to be done, and what was more, a perfect miniature man had been shaped by some embryo artist, with shovel in hand, to feed the oven's imaginary flames. And the children were still there, as gleeful as the birds, their cheeks rosy, and their eyes full of a happy light. What I thought the little pinafores were soiled, and the dainty shoes muddy and stained, that mattered nothing in their world of make believe, which was without a care or a thought of sorrow.

I met an old friend the other day who approached me with a puzzled and meditative air, as if some momentous question were seeking solution.

"We've had a great time down at our house, friend Saunterer," said he. "We missed our Donald, and she hunted the premises high and low, and at last she was so fringed that she telephoned for me to come down and join in the search. I wasn't slow to answer her call, I can assure you, for the little chap has strayed away often, but I happened to drop into the hen-house and there I found him stowed safely away with a box of compressed yeastcakes in his hands. He was munching away at them, and wife says that he has eaten two at least, and now the problem that troubles me is whether the boy, as a result, will become a rising man or a doughhead."

THE SAUNTERER.

It Took Trouble, But He Got It.

About two or three months ago I purchased from you a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, put up in Des Moines, Ia. Such good results were obtained from its use that I enclose it and ask that you send me two bottles by express. J. A. Scriven, No. 18 East Fifth Street, North, New York City. To H. H. Lane, drug-gist, Peckskill, N. Y. Mr. Scriven is a president of one of the largest shirt factories in New York, and widely known in business circles. When troubled with a cold give this remedy a trial and, like Mr. Scriven, you will want it when again in need of such a medicine. Fifty-cent bottles for sale by John Beckwith & Son, druggists, No. 303 North Main street.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—In consequence of the many complaints of the theft of The Times from its subscribers in this city, we will pay for the next sixty days a reward of \$10 for the arrest and conviction of any of our offenders.

NEW AND OLD books, magazines, etc. Book Exchange, cor. Second and Main.

HOTEL MARLBOROUGH, Colton, Ca. New management; strictly first-class. T. J. Habbell & Son, Proprietors.

INDEPENDENT UNDERTAKERS and embalmers. Cesar & Co., 336 S. Spring St. Open day and night. Telephone 102.

THE COURTS.

Another Mistrial in the Castillon Case.

The Jury Stood Seven to Five in Favor of Acquittal.

Three Divorces Granted on the Usual Statutory Grounds.

The Taking of Testimony in the Lime-rock Case Concluded—A Young Incorrigible on Trial—Routine Civil Business.

The second trial of the case against John Castillon, who is charged with having knowingly received stolen property from Robert Williams, the notorious burglar, who, doing his best career here, managed to commit some fifteen or twenty burglaries before being arrested, was concluded yesterday, but resulted in another mistrial. The matter was submitted to the jury at 11:10 o'clock yesterday morning, but that body soon evinced signs of a disagreement, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon it was currently reported that seven of the twelve were in favor of acquitting the defendant, while the other five considered him guilty. Nothing more was heard from that body until 7 o'clock in the evening, when Judge Smith summoned the jury men before him, and, upon hearing that there was no possibility of an agreement, ordered that the jurors be discharged and the case again placed at the foot of the trial calendar.

JUDGMENT FOR DEFENDANT.

The case of the Milwaukee Furniture Company vs. Mrs. M. S. Severance and Company, came up for hearing before Judge Shaw in Department Five yesterday afternoon, upon an appeal from the Township Justice's court, and resulted in judgment for the defendants, thereby reversing that of the lower court.

The plaintiff, in its complaint, alleged that defendants were indebted to it in the sum of \$46.91, due for goods and merchandise sold and delivered between May 1, 1890, and August 1, 1890, and introduced evidence to show that Mrs. Severance purchased some curtains, which were hung in her bedroom, but when the bill was presented for payment, she refused to pay, and the curtains did not suit her.

The defendants on the other hand admitted the purchase of the goods, but claimed by way of a cross-complaint, that the Milwaukee Furniture Company had delivered curtains which were of a quality very much inferior to those purchased at the store, and that Mrs. Severance had called attention to the discrepancy and received assurance that the mistake should be rectified, but the curtains had never been taken back. They therefore claimed to have been damaged in the sum of \$29.90.

DIVORCE BUSINESS.

Mrs. Ella H. Brownlee was granted a decree by Judge Wade yesterday morning divorcing her from James Brownlee, upon the ground of desertion, by default, and was awarded five lots and a house at San Dimas as permanent alimony.

Judge Van Dyke yesterday afternoon heard the case of Mrs. Fannie S. Harris vs. G. T. Harris, an action for divorce upon the grounds of desertion and failure to provide, and the defendant having allowed the matter to go by default, a decree was ordered for plaintiff as prayed for.

Mrs. Mary J. Armstrong was divorced by Judge Shaw yesterday morning from Jasper N. Armstrong upon the ground of extreme cruelty, and the defendant was required to pay into court the sum of \$55 as alimony, and \$50 attorney's fees.

Court Notes.

Proceedings have been instituted by Mrs. Addi Simpson against William C. Simpson upon the usual statutory grounds.

Robert Fetherington, alias Burke, a fourteen-year-old incorrigible, who had just served a ten days' sentence for petty larceny in the City Jail, was taken before Judge Smith yesterday upon complaint of Mrs. Hilbish, for commitment to the Whittier Reform School, but it appearing that he ran away from home, and that his parents, who had been communicated with, were anxious to get him back, he was discharged.

The defendant in the case of W. H. Holmes vs. the Eucalyptus Manufacturing Company was allowed thirty days additional time by Judge Wade yesterday within which to prepare its statement of motion for a new trial, and ten days further was granted to the plaintiff and defendant, respectively, in the cases of W. Boehm vs. E. D. Gibson, and Mattie H. Merrill vs. F. H. Merrill, for the same purpose.

The defendant in the case of Edwin Carr vs. J. W. Scarborough, an action to foreclose a mortgage for \$228.95 on five lots in the Golden West Heights tract, having allowed the matter to go by default, Judge Van Dyke ordered a decree in favor of the plaintiff therein, as prayed.

Judge Van Dyke yesterday morning issued an order in the case of John Odell vs. Los Angeles Desiccating Company, requiring S. A. Garrett, formerly trustee of the defendant company, to appear and make an accounting of his trusteeship; the trial of the case meanwhile being continued to February 25.

The trial of the case of the San Luis Obispo Bituminous Rock Company vs. the Consolidated Bitumen Mining Company et al. was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, so far as the testimony is concerned, and went over until March 4 next for argument.

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New Suits.

Among the documents filed with the County Clerk yesterday were the preliminary papers in the following new cases:

Christopher Hanson et al. vs. Pomona Orange Belt Irrigation District et al.; seven suits to enjoin defendants from selling plaintiffs' property for alleged delinquent assessments.

Petition in voluntary insolvency of John Lechner, a retail liquor dealer, who assigns "general stagnation of business and competition" as the reasons for his failure. Liabilities, \$1012.72; assets nil.

MANY women had great difficulty in arranging their hair becomingly, because of its harsh and coarse texture. By the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor the hair becomes soft, pliant and glossy. The Vigor is the most cleanly of all hair preparations.

An Invaluable Remedy for Colds.

Sheriff Hardman of Tyler county, W. Va. was almost prostrated with a cold when he began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. In speaking of it he says: "It gave me almost instant relief. I find it to be an invaluable remedy for colds." For sale by John Beckwith & Son, druggists, No. 303 North Main street.

W. B. TULLIS, watchmaker, 422 S. Spring



The theaters have had nothing better to offer the public during the past week than a couple of snap attractions, which did not "attract" to any alarming extent. The last one to inflict itself upon the community, "The Middaugh Musical Comedy Company," was simply awful, and playgoers are praying to be spared from looking on its like again for a long, long time.

On Tuesday evening next *A Turkish Bath* comes to the Grand, Marie Heath being featured as all that is bright and bewitching in subterfuges. She recently appeared in Parsons, Kan., and a local paper of that town states that when she sang "Won't You Come Out and Play!" many admirers were so enthusiastic in approval of her effort that several dollars in money were thrown to her on the stage. The same paper says of her company that "every one is a star, and from start to finish the audience were kept in a constant uproar of amusement. Taken as a whole there is no more mirth-provoking combination on the road than *A Turkish Bath*, and it is deserving of the patronage of the best theater-goers wherever it may appear."

The Park Theater, late Hazard's Pavilion, after having been for some weeks in the hands of carpenters, artists and decorators, will be opened as a regular house of amusement tomorrow night. The play is to be Bartley Campbell's famous melodrama, *Siberia*, and the cast is as follows: Sara, the Jewess, George Woodthorpe; Marie, her sister, Alma Fallon; Vera, a flower girl, Jennie Freeman; Phedora, an exile, Anna Shyma; Nicholas, a soldier, Frank Readick; Michael, a spy, A. C. Sutherland; Michael, a trooper, Frank O. Thompson; Other characters by Josephine Lindley, Alice Clark, Jessie Warren, J. K. Roberts, Grant Foreman, George F. Green, George Bates, H. K. Edwards, and J. Thompson. As has already been stated in the columns, the new enterprise is under the management of Messrs. Sawyer and Cooper, who promise a succession of standard plays, and as the prices are distinctly of the "popular" order, they expect to achieve a success. They are promised a big house, warming tomorrow night.

The blazing meteor which is at present lighting up America's theatrical sky comes in for much extravagant laudation from some critics, but Stage News discusses her and her recent appearance in the metropolis in this matter-of-fact way:

Apocritically Signora Eleonora Duse is a good actress, but to compare her with Sara Bernhardt is absurd. She is more over not a handsome woman, nor does she dress with that taste which is probably the greatest admiration in America. The Italian colony, which has not been seen in a playhouse since Salvini's debut, allied their admiration to her, and gave her a vociferous welcome with several energetic bravos, and to the stray American who have visited the theater, this brawn of New York shows her probably been of more interest than the star herself, or even the company and the smooth and excellent performances given. The prices of each seat have been raised to twice its usual value, but in spite of this the hundreds of waiters from the small Italian macaroni restaurants turned up, and so did the queer-looking music teachers and players, and if the press agent is to be believed, not a few organ grinders and retail banana merchants have shouted in honor of their talented countrywoman during the week and paid \$4 for the privilege each time. To an American look at the audiences was well worth that price, even if it brought him into communion with the "counters" who condescend to serve the spaghetti, or open his *chianti* in this free land of ours, and besides, it filled his heart with joy to see the Italian ladies, all in street costume, removing their hats and holding them in their laps during the performance. The keynote of Signora Duse's art is extreme recklessness. She pervades all the scenes in which she appears to an extent that justifies the phrase "personal magnetism." Upon this has been applied a finish and technique which enables her to realize the ideas which once distracting attention from her emotions to her methods. It is only after the curtain has gone down that the auditor, inclined to analysis, appreciates what she has done, and the detail the actress has given to the characters, what intelligence has directed the study and what schooling has made possible the expression of it. It is all hard work, but no genius.

In the lobby. Ibsen's new play, *Beaumont Solness*, has been well received in Berlin. Miss-Rene S. Parker has become dramatic editor of the Boston Record. Emma Butler, leading actress in *The Fast Mail*, is a sister-in-law of Speaker Crisp.

The widow of Charlie Reed has established a dressmaking establishment in New York.

Bettina Padelford-Raffael is seriously ill with a cancer at a private hospital in New York.

Henry E. Dixey is to play "Nick Bottom" in Dr. Augustin Daly's forthcoming production of *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

Masse's new opera, *Werther*, produced last week in Paris, is said to be more perfect than anything he has yet written.

Maggie Garrett, formerly of the J. T. Powers Company, is now dancing at the Nouveau Cirque, Paris, France, and seems to have made a distinct success.

From the far north has lately come a young composer that is becoming as popular as Mascagni. He is a Dane, his name is August Enna and his opera *The Witch*.

Oscar Wilde's play, *Lady Windermere's Fan*, produced in Boston two weeks ago, is the strongest play seen in the Hub for many years. Miss May Brooks was seen to great advantage in it as "Mrs. Evelynne," and made the hit of her life and the success of the play.

The Eastern press is most considerate in discovering celebrities from the land of gold. Here is the very latest: May Stevens Boyeson, the California society actress, of whom so much has been said and written of late, may be described as a very handsome woman, with an earnest pair of lustrous eyes, a voice of rippling music, of queenly stature, and possessing the essential qualities for the portrayal of the most exalted legitimate roles.

known Kentucky orator to describe a true Kentucky girl. The gallant Kentuckian replied: "Features regular, almost classic in outline; the nose straight and delicate; the mouth resolute, yet sensitive; the brow broad and intelligent; the eyes intensely blue, when not flashing with anger; figure erect, lithe and active—in fact a woman embodying the freedom, grace and beauty of nature." Mr. Dazey is now in search of a girl bearing this description to create the rôle of the heroine in *Old Kentucky*.

Charles Vogelsang was asked at short notice in St. Louis last week, while playing with Clara Morris, to prepare the part of the "Count" in *Claire*, one of the most exacting rôles in the play. The "Count," as a former lover, comes between "Claire" (Miss Morris) and her husband, and after several dramatic scenes, is, in the third act, shot and killed by her. Those who saw the piece here will remember the part as a long and difficult one, and much more ambitious than any that Mr. Vogelsang has heretofore attempted. He did so well in St. Louis as to make a genuine hit, and at the end of the third act, after the curtain had risen twice on the tabernacle, Miss Morris and he received a tumultuous call before the curtain. "Charlie's" many friends here will rejoice in his success at the first opportunity he has had to show the stuff he is made of.

LAY SERMONS.

There is nothing so comforting in all this earth life of ours as the indisputable fact that blind chance is not the maker of our lives. And yet to how many of us life all that we would have it! How many things we are compelled to do that we would rather not do. How often do we seem to be set adrift by the force of circumstances beyond our control, drifting away from our high ideals, from the grasp of things which we long to attain, and which if attained we are sure would open the way to a perfectly rounded life, and to nobler attainments and culture.

But sometimes it is blessed to hunger for things that we have not and to do it patiently. Have we ever thought what a wonderful educator this same patience is? Could we be anything great, or good, or God-like without it? That is one of the lessons that God desires His children to learn, and He has many, many ways of teaching them that lesson. God is patient. How often He waits for long, long years for men to learn the lessons that His wisdom is teaching them. He has waited ever since Christ came for the world to be saved through His blood. He is waiting still, with a patience that is eternal. He does not give up the race because His plans for it are not accomplished for it all at once, but He waits through all time for men to come to Him.

"But," you say, "if I were only situated differently how much good I could do. It pains me to look around upon the world and see the want and suffering that exists, and which I could in some measure relieve if I only had money."

You have not money, and so that part of the world's work that can be accomplished only through the benefactions of wealth is not for your doing. But the question which concerns you is this: Am I, with the means at my disposal, doing all that I can? We must first be satisfied that we are doing all that is possible for us to do in the place which we all before we reach out for larger things. And, moreover, we may rest satisfied that when we do live up to every privilege of doing and being, then God will tear the hedges down that surround us and set for us other bounds and a richer environment.

"Ah, but you say: 'I am a drudge; it is the same weary, monotonous life, day after day—just a mere bread-and-butter existence, with no chance for culture, no opportunities for study. I have high ideas for life, but situated as I am, they are away beyond me. I am nothing but a plodder.'"

Ah, yes, you are far more than that if you are working patiently and cheerfully, and you are in the very highway of culture. It is this very same discipline that brings you culture such as is of the best. Culture is by no means confined to a knowledge of books and of elegant leisure, but the man, in whatever station, who is so trained that he makes the most of his opportunities, who discharges conscientiously every duty, doing his humble tasks faithfully, is laying broad and deep the foundations of his character. It is the very man to whom God may safely say "thou hast been faithful over few things, I will make thee ruler over many."

Faithfulness.—This is the greatest lesson in life for us to learn. It is the secret of all success. The root of all growth. God does not keep us in humble places when we are preeminently fitted for higher ones, and when we should do greater things in His service if we were only lifted up. We have certain work to do, work which He intends that we alone shall do, and if we are His loving children we are carried by circumstances which best enable us to perform that work.

But many of us fail of accomplishing all that we should through the feebleness of our purpose. Have we any right, under such circumstances, to lay the blame of our failure upon God? How many of us make the most of our opportunities? How many of us who are not conscious of unused powers and energies? How many of us can say we have cheerfully done our duty to the utmost in the sphere which we are called to fill? Alas! not one.

Let us begin today and solemnly pledge ourselves that just so far as we know how we will do our duty in the place that God has assigned us. And doing it, let us wait upon the Lord, leaving it for Him to order our paths while we cheerfully perform the duty that lies nearest us. God will be pleased with the growth of character that comes with this working while we wait upon Him, and He will not make any mistakes in the work that He gives us, nor the place that He assigns us.



The sunny South has probably exhausted its ingenuity this time in frying a "nigger," for we read in the graphic and soul-harrowing language of the special correspondent on the spot that a tinner's furnace was brought, irons were heated white hot, and carefully applied to the miserable wretch's feet until the flesh peeled off the bones, then the gay and festive red-hot iron was "sashed" up the legs of the dusky beast—as worse than beast he undoubtedly was—his eyes were carefully burned out, and then the sizzling irons were rammed down the wretch's throat.

We have been reading for a long time "See Paris and die." This advice may now be changed with propriety to read "See Paris, Tex., the place where they make 'niggers' die by a torture that a Comanche Indian would be ashamed to say he ever heard of."

Wasn't it awful! Ten thousand people assembled in cold blood to see vengeance meted out, not by death simply, but by a method beyond the mind of any man to conceive, unless we except the sort of cattle that make Paris, Tex., their headquarters.

It makes the Eagle grieve to be compelled to confess that the barbarism of stars daunts over a people who would be guilty of such an unspeakable atrocity as billows against the beautiful sky which bends above the other States of the great Republic.

What a brave, chivalrous, manly, humane race Texas is peopled with! How proud the other nations of the earth will be to claim kinship with the lofty-minded and clean-hearted folks who pay poll-tax in Paris, Tex.!

When night fell upon the smoldering embers of the faggot heap in the State of "Lone Star," how proud the mighty people must have been of their day's work!

With what glows of pride chasing each other up and down his spinal column will the denizen of Paris, Tex., take his visitor out and show the unflinching tenderfoot from back East the spot where they "roasted the nigger."

Great is the Lone Star State, but especially immense are the valiant, refined, high-toned, educated and generally "way up" people who inhabit the place known as Paris. They have raised merry shiel on their watch! So they have!

The fool-killer ought to wake up. There is loads of work in this great and glorious Republic for him right this blessed minute, and if he delays tackling the job that needs his immediate attention, he is going to be overworked a little later on.

The Hawaii annexist is the chap he ought to get after just now, for he is spolling, that chap is, to be flattened out. Just think of this fine Republic of mine reaching away out there in the wet Pacific and annexing a lot of polaters, who have but recently quit eating you Hawaiian fellows who chase up and down Spring street, barely escaping street cars.

Wouldn't we all—Eagle birds and the whole of us—be proud of the new State of Hawaii with its dusky man-eaters? Wouldn't it be a great mess of humanity to absorb with the other mongrel stuff that drifts in here from the purloins of Europe and Oropo and Irope?

"Deed it would!" But if you ever catch the Eagle bird screaming a scream for the new Territory, or State, or whatever you may choose to call it, then may he get his idiotic neck wrung! That's what the patriot with the broad and sweeping wing thinks about it. THE EAGLE.

WATER AS A CIVILIZER.

Progress Made in the Colorado River Indian Reservation. The Colorado River Indian Reservation is situated about eighty-five miles from Needles, Cal., and 200 miles from Yuma, on the Colorado River, and is at present occupied by the Mojave tribe of Indians, although the reservation was originally set apart for all the Indians on the Colorado and its tributaries. It contains 128,000 acres, and about fifty thousand of this is good, arable land, that only needs water for irrigation to make it equal to the best land in Southern California.

Some twenty years ago an irrigating ditch was constructed, costing in the neighborhood of \$150,000, but, owing to the fact that water could not be taken from the Colorado River, the ditch, and the bad engineering of the ditch, it was abandoned as a total failure and has remained in that condition ever since, until the present agent, Col. George A. Allen, took charge about three years ago. The Mojave Indians are, perhaps, the most peaceable and industrious tribe on the Pacific Coast. For years they have been eking out a miserable existence, only raising a few pumpkins and melons on the overflow of the river, the rest of the year subsisting on mesquite and screw beans. Agent Allen has constantly taught them industry and morality, and with the limited means that he has had, made many improvements. Land has been cleared, fences made, a fine schoolhouse 40x80 feet in size, two stories high, has been constructed and about eighty children are in attendance at the rural school. The Mojave children are very intelligent and manifest a great interest in their studies.

The agent has had an industrial farm cleared up for the school, and the Indian children are taught farming and gardening by the teacher, so that when they come out of school they will be proficient in the art of husbandry and prepared to take care of themselves. After long and persistent urging the agent succeeded in inducing the Government to grant him authority to clean and repair the old ditch and put in an irrigating plant. Two of McCoy's pneumatic water elevators were purchased and placed in operation, pumping water from the Colorado River into the old canal or ditch. Miles of lateral ditches have been constructed and a large acreage of wheat has been sown, and when spring arrives the Mojaves will be ready to plant large quantities of corn, melons, and other things that will make them self-sustaining. The pumps are discharging into the ditch.

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Cement Walks! Water Piped to Each Lot! There is nothing in the city to compare with these at the price.

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—Another Carload Of—

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Now is the time to fence your pasture, orchard and lawns. 'Tis nice enough for the most artistic and cheap enough for the poorest, and makes a good fence with posts 100 feet apart. Turns all kinds of stock, rabbits and chickens. Any one can build it. It is made of No. 9 wire (Belgium White Metal) and Bessemer Steel, and will last a lifetime when put on good posts. The Stays and Clamps lock the wire together, giving a combined strength of all the wires, preventing stock from breaking or spreading them, and virtually makes a steel post every four feet, and can be applied to barb equally as well as a smooth wire. It is just the thing to take up the slack and repair old barbed wire fence, making it better than new, at a slight cost. Hundreds of miles now in use in this country.

Sample fence and farm gates on exhibition opposite Postoffice, south Main street, Los Angeles. Farm rights, machines and supplies for using and constructing this fence, for sale at very low prices by J. Q. AYARS, owner of patent for Southern California and Arizona, and General Agent for Western and Pacific Coast States. Office in Furniture Store, 423 South Main Street, next to Postoffice, Los Angeles, Cal.

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TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

A BEAUTY!

The new Victor Bicycle now displayed in the show window, 214 S. Broadway. This is one of the latest improved, highest priced wheels made by the Overman Company, and will be given away FREE to customers by Korn & Kantrowitz, the artistic tailors. Only 150 tickets to be issued. Leave your order for tailoring to the amount of \$30 or more, and receive free a chance in the wheel. A drawing to be conducted by a committee selected by holders of tickets, and to take place in about 60 days, or so soon as the 150 tickets have been distributed. Do not fail to take a peep at the

Korn & Kantrowitz

Show Window,
—214 South Broadway.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

GRAIN, ALFALFA.

Northern Grown and Imported Garden, Field, Flower and Tree Seeds. Garden and Farm Implements. Seeds of Forage Plants for Dairies a Specialty. For Reliable, Tested Seeds call at

Germain's Seed Store,

143 and 145 S. Main st.

The Largest Stock in the West. Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue Mailed on Application.

FOSMIR IRON WORKS,

—Manufacturers of all kinds of—

Machinery.

Our Specialty is the Well-known Improved Fosmire Gang Plow. ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK AND BRASS CASTINGS.

416 to 430 Alpine st., Los Angeles, Cal.

—“this is los angeles' greatest dry goods house; the growth of this business the past year stands without a parallel in the history of the dry goods trade of this city; everything just, everything honest, everything that is fair is the motto we stand by—growing today faster and more solidly than ever before.”

J. T. SHEWARD

—“if you want good treatment, if you want to be waited upon by pleasant salespeople, if you want to be treated right, if you want attention paid you, if you want a sample, if you want to be treated in a sensible manner, we cordially invite you come and see us—this is los angeles' greatest dry house.”

“113-115 north spring street.”

—don't you think we have created a great stir in the dry goods world the past year—do you know of any house that has made as strong a pull for trade as this the past year?

“some four months

ago we started in to do the linen trade of the town; we first secured the services of an expert linen man, then we added the linen room—we commenced to dispose of every vestige of old linens and put new goods on sale better adapted to the wants of the city—we started in on moderate profits and good goods, ignoring trash and unsightly articles—we devoted 60 feet of counter room to linens, and in addition to this we have the linen room exclusively to the display of linens—we made very low prices on good qualities and started out to sell the

“best values in napkins

obtainable for \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 a dozen; these are popular prices—we determined to sell the

“best values in table linens

for 50c, 65c, 85c and \$1.00 a yard—it is our intention to sell the

“best huck towel

for 15c, 20c, 25c and 35c each, and all through each line we have adhered to this policy—we are now doing quadruple the linen business we did four months ago, and we are now doing very much the largest linen business in this city—this is not bluster, it is truth—we have watched the growth of the linen department very carefully, and are now ready, in addition to the extreme low prices, to make another bold bid for the troubling of our present business—we have secured an enormous quantity of

“crystal cuttable glassware

almost an exact reproduction of the finest imported cut glassware, and will give this away in our linen department absolutely free—we have figured it we can trade our present business we can afford to give one-half of the additional profit away in this manner, and we will do it—if you buy any article in the linen department and find after you have purchased it that you can buy it for less money elsewhere, bring the goods back and we will refund the money you paid for them and allow you to keep the fine glassware beside.

“every purchaser of one dollar's worth of linens

or more, will receive a nice present of crystal cut glassware; our windows are full of it; our linen room is overflowing with these goods—this is the boldest and straight bid for the linen trade of this city ever made—take any article you buy out of the linen department into any other house in this city and if you can beat the price bring the linen back and get your money, and you may keep the glassware for your pains—we want the linen trade of the town; we will secure it—the assortment of cut glassware is enormous; the stock carried in our linen department is the largest in this city; come and investigate; it is not cheap, trashy goods, or a little piece of glassware that we give you—we will treat you royally; we do this solely as an advertisement, and an advertisement to be effective must have more than ordinary merit in it; every assertion we make in an advertisement has the merit of truth in it; it must be truth or the injury will be great—take a look at the big window display,

—do you know of any house that is doing anything near the business we are now doing?—don't you think we have woke up the town on linens?

“when we

contracted for this full-page advertisement, we knew it would pay only upon a fair, square, legitimate basis for truth—we engaged this page with our eyes wide open, and we can say to any advertiser if the “times” management would give you this space for a year absolutely free, and you went to work and misrepresented facts, it would do ten times more harm than good; where the truth is spoken and lived up to it is as good an advertisement as a merchant can make—we have endeavored to write advertisements in a manner the public would read them, to tell the truth and to do as we said we would; the result has been, as every merchant in this city knows, the trade of this house the last year showed the largest gains every made by a dry goods house in this city—we don't claim to sell goods cheaper than any one else; we claim to get a good, fair, square legitimate profit on everything we sell, and tell you cordially we don't solicit trade upon any other basis—we do endeavor to treat customers a little better, we try to give them more attention; we endeavor to make trading easy in place of tiresome; we go out of our way to render favors; we give samples to all applicants and never stop to inquire, and we don't care if they are sent in by other merchants; our business is to give the samples and to give them freely; we show goods with the greatest freedom; we refund money on any and all purchases not satisfactory; we look after the welfare of our own employees and work for the good will of all the employees in other houses—these are our methods and we carry them out—trade this year way ahead of a year ago.

“best wearing ribbed stockings

—25c a pair; consider the wear as well as the price—best wearing ladies' 25c hose; consider well the wearing qualities of ladies' hose—we never sacrifice quality for profit.

—how do you like our style of advertising?—what is your opinion of our push for the big linen trade?—it greatly helps the domestic trade as well.

“extra wide all-wool henriettas

—blacks, at a dollar a yard; extra wide and very fine; the color is perfect; you know there is a great difference in blacks. —windsor ties in the big, bright, new, showy plaids for spring, 25c, 50c; a hint from paris, windsor ties and the go.

“special notice!

—any one purchasing \$5.00 worth in our linen department who prefers a present that goes with a two and three-dollar purchase, can make their selection in this way, or if they prefer a one and two-dollar present with a three-dollar purchase, it will be at their option, and besides if they can buy the goods elsewhere for less than the prices we charged, then bring our goods back and get your money and keep the present for your trouble —we aim to advertise to meet public approval.

“brooks's soft

“finish machine spool cotton

—one cent a spool—doubling up trade; largest advertisers; honest tollers for trade—getting more trade than any four houses in the city.

—who says advertising don't pay?—last year the trade of this house showed the largest increase ever made by any dry goods house in this city—the big pocketbook house—purses and pocketbooks 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1; extra values for the money.

“The watch may run down, the spring may be broken, but to all outward looks the watch keeps on as ever; when the watch

stops it is dead; when the advertiser stops the business begins to die—however, intelligence watches the pulse-beats of a progressive business—advertising is read when the advertiser presents readable knowledge; food for the mind should be of the digestible sort, easily understood and crisp enough to draw attention—it is the mule that thinks with his hind foot; the jack rabbit with his ears, and the foolish advertiser with the size of his yap; it is hard to tell which is the most intelligent—men and women of today are intelligent thinkers—the daily newspaper reaches millions of homes—the business community invades these homes through the advertising columns of the press; we talk to you as we talk to visitors; we think it unwise to tell you we sell goods at less than cost; that we buy cheaper than our neighbors; or that we possess unusual facilities—it seems too much like riding a horse with the tail foremost for a halter; people who think become distrustful; it is an education for untruthful clerks; it makes deceitful men and women out of honest people—a merchant in business should be the guiding star for his employees; he should conduct his business so as to reflect credit upon them; the education should be for the securing and maintaining of confidence between the seller and buyer; he is a good salesman who can win the confidence of the public; he is a good advertiser who can set people to reading and thinking—place two men behind the counter; one will outsell the other two to one, and the one who sells the greatest quantity feels less his own importance—he is a wise man who thinks he knows the least and faithfully attends to the business he has in hand—an easy confidential talk about the goods inspires confidence in the customers; a blood and thunder clerk who talks so he can be heard sixty feet away thinks more of his own importance than of his employees interest, and generally finds the level he was born to fill—in conversation a few days ago with an acquaintance who is filling a responsible position as a salesman, he said he did like to sell goods, and felt he had the interest of his employer at heart, but, said he, we have a manager who is continually nagging the salespeople; he makes them feel their total unfitness for the position, and in the end it does unfit them for the duties they are expected to perform, here is a serious mistake; these salespeople should be encouraged; the manager should be pulled down and the salespeople should have a chance to show what can be accomplished by untrammelled, energetic work—salespeople are human beings—a little coaxing is better than fault finding—molasses will catch more flies than vinegar—proprietors should not be led into a trap by the bigotry of a manager; experience is sometimes a severe school, but in the end it is perhaps necessary in order to learn wisdom—we believe the utmost liberty should be given all employees in the daily performance of duty; to expect good treatment to every man, woman and child who enters the store, and to give good treatment to all the employees; to exact a fair, square representation of all goods, and to refund money when goods are not satisfactory—when an employee stands in daily fear of being discharged, his usefulness is at zero—a merchant cannot afford to increase his business at the expense of all the profit—others are more liable to spend your money than you are yourself—you may have confidence in a manager's ability, but it is well to keep the purse strings well in hand and to watch the nickels and dimes as they go out—customers should be given plenty of time to think; they should not be urged; the freer a customer feels in the presence of the salesperson the more liable they are to buy—many a mistake is made by too much urging; too much persistency; too much impudence—show the goods freely and let the buyer be the judge—we believe in samples freely; we believe in employing salespeople who are bright, active and energetic; sleepy heads are trade hoochies; we turn to them like we do to a last year's almanac, to be disappointed—the trade of this house is still on the upward move; last year the largest increase ever made by a dry goods house in this city was made by this—it is showing again a very large increase over last year—here is food for reflection—come and look through—see to it and you will be the gainer—we seek trade upon only one basis—we expect each and every article to pay us a good, fair profit; we expect to give you more than the average good treatment; you can have all the samples you want; you may return any article not perfectly satisfactory, and the money will be refunded; all we ask is for the goods to be returned in a good merchantable condition; we close every night in the week at 6 o'clock.

“we have a big

box holding nearly twenty bushels; this box is full of redyed zephyrs; it did not take a first-class color, and for that reason we do not care to injure our trade by selling it—it will make nice rugs; it is good for beginners; it will make up in tidies, and a great many ideas that you can probably think of—monday every little girl who calls can take away a good-sized armload free of charge—the box will be in the middle of the store; step in and help yourself; better come in very early; you can see we anticipate a rush; we will not wrap this up; it don't pay; don't be chicken-hearted and stay away, but come in—if the police undertake to arrest you for carrying the zephyrs away by the armload, make a face at him.

—something for nothing—elegant crystal cut glassware given free to every purchaser of \$1 worth of linens or more—you should investigate this splendid offer—something for nothing—our way to get you to talking about our linen dept.

“monday's special

—500 dozen brooks's soft-finish spool cotton.....1c a spool sale limited to 12 spools to each customer.
—elegant table glassware given free to every purchaser of a dollar's worth or more in the linen department.
—fine all-linen napkins.....\$1.00, \$1.40, \$1.50 a doz.
—fine table linens.....50c, 60c, 65c, 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, \$1.00
—finest huck towel in the market.....25c each
—a dollar corset.....for 50c
—remnants of embroideries, remnants of laces, worth up to 50c a yard, now.....10c
—investigate gents' underwear; the dollar grade for 50c; the \$2.00 grade for \$1.00; the \$1.50 grade for 75c; going out of gents' furnishings—all shoes marked way down to close the shoe department.

“a dollar corset

—for 50c.

—fine fitting, four side-steels, well boned, superior workmanship; we will place it in competition with any dollar corset in this city; more style and better fitting corset than warner's corset—we are driving business; trade doubling up in corsets; no house in this city can show one-half the growth we are now making.

“we study new ideas;

—we study new ways; we investigate modern methods and enlist trade by going into newer channels; you are interested in a new hat; you are interested in new dress goods, in new cloaks and wraps; the mind works for a change, and we endeavor to make changes that borders on the progressive ideas of modern merchandising—elegant crystal-cut glassware given free to every purchaser of a dollar's worth of linens or more in the biggest linen department—we are doing more linen trade than any three of the largest dry goods houses in the city.

—there are no harder workers for trade —there is no house getting one half the increase we are now making—we are climbing rapidly—where else can you buy a dollar corset for 50c—compare this offer with any dollar corset in this city.

“you can see

—quotations all over the city on outing flannels at 12½c a yard; we want you to see our

“outing flannels at 12½c

a yard; we want you to see the quality, we want you to see the styles; here is where the strong point is made; it is not in the price, 12½c a yard, but in the style and extra quality; samples given for comparison.

“our specialty: polite and

—affable salespeople; men and women who work for the best interests of the house by showing more than ordinary attention to all.

“bed comforts and blankets

—are in the linen department—the glassware is presented to all purchasers in the linen department; bear this in mind when you want blankets and comforts.

“it is not only

—a good gingham at 12½c a yard, but an extra quality and very choice styles; this is where we make the very strong hit—we can buy gingham costing a cent a yard less and give you a good quality, but we prefer to sacrifice the one-cent profit and give you better value for the same money; we do not sacrifice quality for profit.

“here is another cloak bargain

—35 extra quality long fur-trimmed jackets; latest style, bought this season; we have sold hundreds this winter for \$16.50 and \$18.00 each, and this is the marked price, now, monday, \$10.00; getting ready for spring; blacks, tans, navys and slates, all sizes—a snap shot to do a larger trade in february than we ever did in april, and we will do it.

—you can depend upon every line we advertise—we advertise to gain trade; we advertise for good will, and we want you to specially note we do not advertise to sell any goods at cost or at less than cost—we make a fair, square profit on all the goods we sell, or if we don't we don't attempt to make you believe it—a merchant's loss on bad stock should be kept to himself—good desirable goods will always pay a profit, and goods sold for less than cost the least said the better about them.

“one hundred

—feet of counter room devoted exclusively to the sale of dress goods—it is by far the largest space devoted to dress goods in this city—the very large increase in sales the past year in the dress goods department justifies the room—more men behind the counter shows conclusively the great gains we have made—look now into the greatly enlarged and improved

“dress goods department

—take a look at the black goods stock, the colored goods, the large assortment of broadcloths; see the activity all along the line—there has been an awakening in the big 100 feet of counter room—by far the greatest dress goods department in the city—see it—samples given to all applicants—goods shown with the greatest freedom.

“gents' all-wool, part cotton

—and all-cotton underwear; sold for \$3.00, now \$1.50; sold for \$2.50, now \$1.25; sold for \$2.00, now \$1.00; sold for \$1.00, now 50c; sold for 50c, now 25c; nearly all sizes—going out of gents' goods—crowding april business into february; selling all gents' underwear at one-half the marked price.

“best quality seersucker gingham 12½c a yard.

—a fine outing flannel, an exact reproduction of the finest french goods, 12½c a yard; fast colors and the best you ever saw for the money—after more trade; letting in more light and gathering the crowds.

—metal handle, fast black gloria umbrellas \$1 each—it may rain—carriage parasols \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3—the sun may shine—it is which and other these days—sometimes it is which and sometimes it is tother.

THE COMEDY OF WAR.

BY JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

Author of "Uncle Remus," "Plantation Fables," Etc.

Continued from The Times.

I.—ON THE UNION SIDE.

Private O'Halloran, detailed for special duty in advance of the picket line, sat reclining against a huge red oak. Within reach lay a rifle of beautiful workmanship. In one hand he held a blackened briar-root pipe, gazing off it with an air of mock regret. It had been his companion on many a weary march and on many a lonely day, when, as now, he was doing duty as a sharpshooter. But it was not much of a companion now. It held the flavor, but not the fragrance, of other days. It was empty, and so was O'Halloran's tobacco pouch. It was too good to grumble about, but the big, laughing Irishman liked his pipe, especially when it was full of tobacco. The words of an old song came to him, and he hummed them to himself:

There was an old man, an' he had a wooden leg,
An' he had no backerby, nor backerby could he beg,
There was another old man, as keen as a fox,
An' he always had backerby in his ould backerby box.

Sez one ould man, "Will yez give me a chew?"
Sez the other ould man, "I'll be do mmed if I do."
Kape away from them gin-mills, an' save yez some rocks,
An' yez'll always have backerby in yez ould backerby box."

What with the singing and the far-away thoughts that accompanied the song, Private O'Halloran failed to hear footsteps approaching until they sounded quite near.

"Halt!" he cried, seizing his rifle and springing to his feet. The new comer wore the insignia of a Federal captain, seeing which O'Halloran lowered his weapon and saluted. "Sure, sor, you're not to mind me capter. I thought the inimy had me completely surrounded—I did, upon me sowl."

"And I," said the Captain, laughing, "thought the Johnnies had caught me. It is a pleasant surprise. You are O'Halloran, of the Sharpshooters. I have heard you—you a gay singer, and a great fighter."

"Sure, it's not for me to say that same. I sings a little bechewane times for to kape up me sperits, and takes me chances right and left. You're takin' a good many yourself, sor, so far away from the picket line. If I may be so bold, take, sor, it is Capt. Somerville I'm talkin' to."

"That is my name," the Captain said. "I was touchin' elbows wit' you at Gettysburg, sor."

The Captain looked at O'Halloran again. "Why, certainly!" he exclaimed. "You are the big fellow that lifted one of the Johnnies over the stone wall."

"By the slack of the trousers, I am that same, sor. He was nothing but a bit of a lad, sor, but he fought right up to the end of me nose. The men was jabbin' at 'im wit' their bayonets, so I sez to him, says I, 'Come in out of the inclemency of the weather,' says I, and then I lifted him over. He made at me, sor, when I put 'im down, an' it took two men for to lead 'im kindly to the rear. It was a warm hour, sor."

"As O'Halloran talked, he kept his eyes far afield.

"Sure, sor," he went on, "you stand too much in the open. They had one muddlehead on that post yesterday—they'll not put another there today, sor." As he said this the big Irishman seized the Captain by the collar and gave him a sudden jerk. It was an unceremonious proceeding, but a very timely one, for the next moment the sapling against which the Captain had been lightly leaning was shattered by a ball from the Confederate side.

"'Tis an ould friend of mine, sor," said O'Halloran. "I know 'im by his handwritin'. They had a muddlehead there yesterday, sor. I set in full sight of 'im, an' he blazed at me twice; the last time I had me fist above me head, an' he grazed me knuckles. 'Bedad,' says I, 'you're a good one in your place, an' when he showed his mug I plugged 'im where the nose says howdy to the eyeballs. 'Twas no hurt to 'im, sor; if he seen the flash, 'twas as much."

To the left in a little clearing was a comfortable farmhouse. Stacks of fodder and straw lay by the door. The place was well guarded. There was every appearance of prosperity, but no sign of life, save two blue-birds, the pioneers of spring, which were fighting around the martin gourd, preparing to take possession.

"There's where I was born," the Captain pointed to the farmhouse. "'Tis five years since I have seen the place."

"You don't tell me, sor. I see in the Hurd that they call it the civil war, but it's nothin' but oncivil, sor, for to fight agin your own home."

"You are right," assented the Captain. "There's nothin' civil about war. I suppose the ould house has long been deserted."

"Sure, look at the forage, thin. 'Tis piled up as nately as you please. Wait till the b'ys get at it! Look at the smoke of the chimbley. Barrin' the jay-birds, 'tis the peaceablest sight I've seen."

"My people are gone," said the Captain. "My father was a Union man. I should be surprised to hear of him somewhere at the North. The day that I was 18 he gave me a larrupping for disobedience and I ran away."

"Don't spake of it, sor," O'Halloran held up his hand. "Many's the time I've had me feelin' hurted wis a bar'l stave."

"That was in 1859," said the Captain. "I was too proud to go back home, but when the war began I remembered what a strong Union man my father was, and I joined the Union army."

"'Tis a great scheme for a play," said the big Irishman, solemnly. "My mother was dead," the Captain went on, "my oldest sister was married and my youngest sister was at school in Philadelphia, and my brother, two years older than myself, made life miserable for me in trying to do me wrong."

"Oh," exclaimed O'Halloran, "don't know that same? 'Tis meself that's been along there."

Capt. Somerville looked at the old play, carefully noting the outward changes, which were comparatively few. He noted, too, with the eye of a soldier, that when the impending conflict took place between the forces then facing each other, there would be a sharp struggle for the knoll on which the house stood, and he thought it was a curious feat for his mind to perform, to regard the old home where he had been both happy and miserable, as a strategic point of battle. Private O'Halloran had no such memories to please or to vex him. To the extent of his opportunities he was a man of business. He took a piece of white cloth from his pocket and hung it on the broken sapling.

"I'll see, sor, if you chap is in the grocery business."

of smoke on the farther hill, a crackling report, and the hanging cloth jumped as though it were alive.

"Faith, it's him, sor," exclaimed O'Halloran. "an' he's in a mighty hurry." Whereupon the big Irishman brushed a pile of leaves from an oil-cloth strapped together in the semblance of a knapsack.

"What have you there?" asked Capt. Somerville.

"Sure, 'tis me grocery store, sor. Coffee, tay an' sugar. Faith, I'll make the devil's mouth water like a baby cuttin' his stomach tathe. Would ye mind comin' along, sor, for to kape me from swindlin' the Johnny out of all his belongings?"

II.—ON THE CONFEDERATE SIDE.

Three men sat in a gully that had once been a hillside ditch. Their uniforms were various—the result of accident and capture. One of them wore a very fine blue overcoat, which was in queer contrast to his ragged pailions.

This was Lieut. Clopton, who had charge of the picket line. Another had on the uniform of an artilleryman, and his left arm was in a sling. He had come out of the hospital to do duty as a guide. This was Private John Fambrough.

The third had on no uniform at all, but was dressed in plain citizen's clothes, much the worse for wear. This was Jack Kilpatrick, scout and sharpshooter; Happy Jack, as he was called.

How long since the gully had been a ditch it would be impossible to say, but it must have been a good many years, for the pines had grown into stout trees, and here and there a blackjack loomed up vigorously.

"Don't git too permissus around here," said Happy Jack, as the others were moving about. "This ain't no fancy spot." He eased himself upward on his elbow, and made a swift but careful survey of the woodland vista that led to the Federal lines. Then he shook down the breech of his rifle, and slipped a long cartridge into its place. "You see that big poplar over yonder? Well, under that tree there's a man, leas'tways he ought to be there, because he's always hangin' around in front of me."

"Why don't you nail him?" asked Fambrough.

"Bosh! Why don't he nail me? Its because he can't do it. Well, that's the reason I don't nail him. You know what happened, don't you? I thought the inimy had me completely surrounded—I did, upon me sowl."

"And I," said the Captain, laughing, "thought the Johnnies had caught me. It is a pleasant surprise. You are O'Halloran, of the Sharpshooters. I have heard you—you a gay singer, and a great fighter."

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"Don't spake of it, sor," O'Halloran held up his hand. "Many's the time I've had me feelin' hurted wis a bar'l stave."

"That was in 1859," said the Captain. "I was too proud to go back home, but when the war began I remembered what a strong Union man my father was, and I joined the Union army."

"'Tis a great scheme for a play," said the big Irishman, solemnly. "My mother was dead," the Captain went on, "my oldest sister was married and my youngest sister was at school in Philadelphia, and my brother, two years older than myself, made life miserable for me in trying to do me wrong."

"Oh," exclaimed O'Halloran, "don't know that same? 'Tis meself that's been along there."

time, but when the time arrived the fair Julia showed that she had a mind of her own. She made no scene, she did not go into hysterics; but when everything was ready she asked her father if he was going. He said he would follow along after awhile. She called to a negro and made him take her trunk and band-boxes from the wagon and carry them into the house, while Squire Fambrough stood scratching his head.

"Why don't you make her come?" his daughter-in-law asked, somewhat sharply.

"Well, Susannah," the Squire remarked, "I ain't been a justice of the peace and a married man off an' on for forty year without findin' out, when to fool with the women sek an' when not to fool wit' 'em."

"I'd make her come," said the daughter-in-law.

"I give you lief, Susannah, freely an' fully. Lay your baby some's where! I won't git run over an' take off your surplus harness an' go an' fetch her out of the house a pug in the dog's ear."

But the daughter-in-law treated the courteous invitation with proper scorn, and the small caravan moved off, leaving the fair Julia and her father in possession of the premises. According to human understanding the refugees got off just in the nick of time. The day or two afterward the Union army, figuratively speaking, marched up, looked over Squire Fambrough's front palings and then fell back to reflect over the situation. Shortly afterward the Confederate army marched up, looked over the Squire's back palings and also fell back to reflect. Evidently the situation was one to justify reflection, for presently both armies fell back still farther. These movements were so courteous and discreet—were such a colossal display of etiquette—that it seemed to be out of the question of either side to treat the other as a glibly as they were so much enviousness in de army."

"I saw him this morning—I mean—"

Julia blushed and hesitated. "I mean I heard him talking out here in the grove."

"Who was he talkin' to, Julie?" The Squire put the question calmly and deliberately.

There was a little pause. Julia still blushing, adjusted an imaginary hair-pin. The negro looked sheepishly from one to the other. The Squire repeated his question.

"Nobody but me," said the young lady, growing redder. Her embarrassment was not lessened by an involuntary "eh-eh," from the negro. Squire Fambrough raised his heavy hands to drop heavily at his side.

"What was he talkin' about?" The old man spoke with apparent humility. "No-o-b-i-n-g," said Julia, demurely, looking at her pink finger-nails. "He just asked me if I thought it would rain, and I told him it didn't, and then he said the spring was coming very rapidly, and I said 'Yes,' I thought it was. And then he had found a bunch of violets and asked me if I would accept them, and I said 'Thank you.'"

"Land of the living Moses!" exclaimed Squire Fambrough, lifting his hands and sitting quietly behind his soldiers as he prepared to fight. Oh me! I don't know what to do. If there should be a battle here, I don't know what would become of us."

Julia, in her despair, was fair to look upon. Her gown of striped homespun stuff, simple and modest as it was, excitedly added a new luster to the dark eyes, always lustrous, and gave a heightened color to the roses that bloomed on her cheeks. She stood a moment as if listening, and then a faint smile showed on her lips. She heard her father's voice, and she said: "Julie! Julie! Oh Julie!"

"Here I am, father!" she cried. "What is it?"

"Well, the Lord help my soul! I've been huntin' for you high an' low. Did you hear that shootin'? I lowed may be I'd heard a shot, but I carried a pocket watch. Didn't I hear you talkin' to somebody?"

Squire Fambrough pulled off his hat and scratched his head. His face, set in a fringe of gray beard, was kindly and full of humor, but it contained not a few of the hard lines of experience.

"No, father," said Julia, in reply to the Squire's question. "I was only talking to myself."

"Just makin' a speech, eh? Well, I don't blame you, honey! I'm a great mind to jump out here in the clearin' an' yell out my sentiments so that both sides can hear. Didn't I hear you talkin' to somebody?"

"Why, what is the matter, father?"

"I'm mad, honey! I'm just natchally stirred up—dog my cats if I ain't! Along at first I did hope there wouldn't be no fightin' in this neighborhood, but now I just want to see them two blamed armies jump into one another tooth and toe nail."

"Why, father?" Julia made a pretty gesture of dismay. "How can you talk so?"

"Half of my niggers is gone," said Squire Fambrough, "one side has got my hosses and 'oldest son has grabbed my cattle. The Yankee has grabbed my grist mill, and the Confeds has laid hold of my corn crib. One army is squatin' in my tater patch and 'other one is roostin' in my cow pasture. Do you reckon I was born to set down here an' put up wit' the kind of business?"

"But, father, what can you do? How can you help yourself? For heaven's sake, let's go away from here!"

"Great Moses, Julie! Have you gone an' lost what little bit of common sense you was born with? Do you reckon I'm a goin' to be a refugee? I'll a skeedadd! I'll cross the country like I'm a rabbit at my time of life! I haint afeared of nary two armies they can find room for on these hills! Haint I got one son on one side an' another son on 'other side? Much good they are, 'nony. If they'd afeild like me, they'd a be both sides. Do you reckon I'm a-gwine to be drove off the place where I was born, and where your gran'pappy was born, an' where your mother lies burid? No, honey!"

"But, father, you know we can't stay here. Suppose there should be a battle?"

"Come, honey! come!" There was a touch of petulance in the old man's tone. "Don't get me frustrated. I told you to go when John's wife an' the children went. By this time you'd a'been out of hearin' of the war."

"But, father, if the Johnnies will leave you here all by yourself?" The girl laid her hand on the Squire's shoulder caressingly.

"No," exclaimed the Squire, angrily. "Stay you would, stay you did, an' here you are."

"You see now I want to go away, and I want you to go with me. All the horses are not taken, and the spring wagon and the barouche are here."

"Don't come a pesterin' me, honey! I'm pestered enough as it is. Lord, if I was I'd take an' burn that started the war till you wouldn't know 'em from a lot of spilled squashes."

"Now don't get angry and say bad words, father."

"I can't help it, Julie; I just can't help it. When the fuss was a brewin' I sot down an' wrote to Joe Buchanan, and told him just as plain as I could what could be put on paper that war was

boun' to come if he didn't look sharp; an' then when old Buck dropped out, I sot down an' wrote to Abe Lincoln an' told him that coercion wouldn't work worth a cent, but conciliation—"

"Wait, father!" Julia held up her pretty hand. "I hear some one calling. Listen!"

Not far away they heard the voice of a negro. "Marse Dave Henry. Oh, Marse Dave Henry!"

"Hello! Who the nation are you hollerin' at?" said Squire Fambrough as a young-looking negro man came in view. "An' where did you come from, an' where are you goin'?"

"Howdy, mistiss—howdy, marster!" The negro took off his hat as he came up.

"What's your name?" asked the Squire.

"I'm name Tuck, suh. None er you all ain't seed nothin' er marse—"

"Who do you belong to?"

"I belongs ter de Cloptons down dar in Georgy, suh. None er you all ain't seed nothin'—"

"What are you doin' here?" demanded Squire Fambrough, somewhat angrily. "Don't you know you are liable to get killed any minute? Ain't you makin' your way to the Yankee army?"

"No, suh," the negro spoke with unction. "I des a huntin' my young marster, suh. He name Dave Henry Clopton. Dat what all call him—Marse Henry. None er you all ain't seed 'im, is you?"

"Julie," said the Squire, rubbing his nose thoughtfully, "ain't that the name of the chap that used to hang around here before 'Yankees got close?"

"Do you mean Lieut. Clopton, Marster?" said Julia, showing some confusion.

"Yassum." Tuck grinned and rubbed his hands together. "Marse Dave Henry is sholy a lieutenant in de company 'er mistiss, say she he'd been a giner'l er dey war so much enviousness in de army."

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Weight, 27 pounds; wheel base, 44 inches; tread, 6 1/2 inches; head, 10 1/4 inches. Piano Wire Spokes.

(60)—NEW GEAR ATTACHMENT—(66)

Russell Manufacturing Company,

143 W. Fifth-st., Los Angeles, Cal.

Agents Wanted in Every Southern California Town. Send for "Sterling" Catalogue.

patrick did the same. John Fambrough, the wounded Confederate, went forward to greet his father and sister, and Lieut. Clopton went with him. The Squire was not in a good humor. "I tell you what, John," he said to his son, "I don't like to be harborin' nary side. It's agin' my principles. I don't like this collugin' an' palaverin' betwix folks that ought to be by good right a-knockin' one another on the head. If they want to collague an' palaver, why don't they go somers else?"

The Squire's son tried to explain, but the old gentleman booted at the explanation. "Come on, Julie, let's go and see what they're up to."

As they approached the Irishman glanced at Capt. Somerville, and saw that he had turned away, cap in hand, to hide his emotion.

"You're just in time," the Irishman said to Squire Fambrough in a bantering tone, "to watch the contending armies. This mite of a Johnny will swindle the Government if I don't kape me eye on 'im."

"Is this what you call war?" the Squire inquired sarcastically. "Who axed you to come trespassin' on my land?"

"Oh, we'll put the leaves back where we found them," said Kilpatrick. "If we have to get a furlough."

"Right you are!" said the Irishman. "It is just a little trading frolic among the boys!" Capt. Somerville turned to the old man with a courteous bow. "They will do no harm. I'll answer for that."

"Well, I'll tell you how I feel about it," Squire Fambrough exclaimed with some warmth. "I'm in here betwix the hostiles. They ain't nobody here but me an' my daughter. We don't pester nobody, an' we don't want nobody to pester us. One of my sons is in the Union army, I hear, and the other is in the Confederate army when he ain't in the hospital. These boys, you see, found their old daddy a straddle of the fence, an' one climb down one leg on the Union side, an' 'other one climb down 'other leg on the Confederate side."

"That is what I call an interesting situation," said the Captain, drawing a long breath. "Perhaps I have seen your Union son."

"Maybe so, maybe so," assented the Squire.

"Perhaps you have seen him yourself since the war began?"

Before the Squire could make any reply Julia rushed at the Captain and threw her arms around his neck, crying, "Oh, brother George, I know you."

The Squire seemed to be dazed by this discovery. He went toward the Captain slowly. The boys streamed down his face and the hand he held out trembled.

"George," he exclaimed, "God Almighty knows I'm glad to see you."

O'Halloran and Kilpatrick had paused in the midst of their traffic to watch the scene, but when they saw the gray-haired old man crying and hugging his son, and the young girl clinging to the two, they were confused. O'Halloran turned and heaved his bundles.

"Take all the tay and coffee, you bloody booger! Just give me a pipeful of the weed!"

Kilpatrick shook his fist at the big Irishman.

"Take the darned tobacco, you red mouth Mickel! What do I want with your tay and coffee?" Then both started to go a little way into the woods. Lieut. Clopton following. The Captain would have called them back, but they wouldn't accept the invitation.

"We are just turnin' our backs, sor, while you hold a family orgie," said O'Halloran. "Me an' this measly Johnny will just go on an' complete the transaction."

At this moment Tuck reappeared on the scene. Seeing his young master, he stopped still and looked at him, and then broke into loud complaints.

"Marse Dave Henry, whar de name goodness you been? You better come and dish yer supper what yo' ma writ to me. Yer gwine tater mistiss, she come mighty high losin' a likly nigger, an' she'll rake you over de coals, mon."

"Why, howdy, Tuck," exclaimed Lieut. Clopton. "Ain't you glad to see me?"

"D'ye see that line there?" he said to the negro.

"Dat ar mark! Oh, yasser, I sees de mark."

"Very well. On that side the line you are in sherry—on this side the line you are free."

"Who? Me?"

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES, LOS ANGELES, Feb. 4, 1893.

The fruit and vegetable markets in San Francisco are reported dull. Oranges move off slowly under heavy stocks. Mexican limes are in fair supply, but recent receipts are stated to be of poor condition, requiring repacking. California lemons are in light supply, but quite equal to the demand.

Tomatoes hold up well, governed by quality. Potatoes are steady under moderate supplies. Butter is weak. Eggs are also weak, with heavy stocks on hand.

New York Stocks.

New York, Feb. 4.—The stock market showed increased narrowness today, and industrial stocks again assumed prominence in the market, both in the activity and width of their fluctuations. The railroad list feels the effects of the gold movement in full, but there were no striking changes. Sugar took the lead in industrial, with excellent buying; rose to 13 1/2 and after reacting to 13 1/4, showed a net gain of 3/4 per cent. The market for cotton was quiet, with a net gain of 1/4 per cent, closing with a net gain of 3/4 per cent.

Government bonds closed dull and steady. New York, Feb. 4.—Money—On call, easy with all loans closed at 2 per cent.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—4 1/2 @ 60 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Quiet but steady, with actual business in bankers' 60-day bills, at 85 1/2; demand, 87 1/2.

New York Stocks and Bonds.

New York, Feb. 4.
Atchison..... 3 1/4
Am. Exp..... 1 1/4
Am. Oil..... 4 1/4
C. & O..... 1 1/4
Can. Pac..... 1 1/4
Gen. Elec..... 1 1/4
Ill. Cent..... 1 1/4
Kau. & Tex..... 1 1/4
Lead Shore..... 1 1/4
Lead Trust..... 1 1/4
Louis. & Nash..... 1 1/4
Mich. Can..... 1 1/4
N. Pac..... 1 1/4
N. Y. & N. J..... 1 1/4
Plymouth..... 1 1/4
S. P. & O..... 1 1/4
St. Paul & N. W..... 1 1/4
Union Pac..... 1 1/4
W. U. & N. W..... 1 1/4
Y. & N. W..... 1 1/4

New York Mining Stocks.

New York, Feb. 4.
Crown Point..... 70
Deadwood..... 140
Gold & Silver..... 85
Hale & Nor..... 100
Homestake..... 120
Mexican..... 150
Ontario..... 135
Ophir..... 100
Plymouth..... 50

San Francisco Mining Stocks.

San Francisco, Feb. 4.
Belcher..... 85
Best & Belcher..... 145
Chollar..... 100
Com. Val..... 80
Confidence..... 195
Gould & Curran..... 95
Hale & Nor..... 100

Boston Stocks.

Boston, Feb. 4.—Closing: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, 3 1/4; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 10 1/4; Mexican Central, 12 1/4; Bell Telephone, 206.
Bar Silver—83 1/2 @ 83 3/4.
San Francisco, Feb. 4.—MEXICAN DOLLARS—86 @ 86 1/4.

GENERAL EASTERN MARKETS.

Grain.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Wheat was quiet. The market opened unchanged; slowly advanced 3/4 on stronger cables, unfavorable Russian crop news, bad weather in this country and light receipts; weakened 3/4 on taking profits; closed steady and 3/4 higher than yesterday.

The receipts were 46,000 bushels; shipments, 28,000 bushels.

Closing quotations: WHEAT—Was steady; cash, 74 1/4; May, 74.

Corn—Firm; cash, 44 1/4; May, 47 1/4.

Oats—Steady; cash, 31 1/4; May, 34 1/4.

RYE—52 1/2.

BARLEY—64.

FLAX—1 1/4.

TIMOTHY—2 00.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4.—WHEAT—Offered freely; No. 2 red winter closed steady at 58 1/4.

CORN—Offered freely; February closed steady at 46 1/4; March, steady at 45 1/4; April steady at 44 1/4.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—PORK—Easy; cash, 19 1/2; May, 19 1/2.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—LARD—Steady; cash, 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—DRY SALT MEATS—Easy; cash, 10 1/4; May, 10 1/4; short clear, 10 1/4; standard, 10 1/4.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—PETROLEUM—Closed dull at 54 1/2.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—WOOL—Active and firm; domestic, 27 @ 32; pulled, 20 @ 27; Texas, 17 @ 21.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

COPPER—Options closed steady and unchanged to 20 points up; the sales were 38,000 bags, including February, 17,500 @ 17 1/2; March, 17,400 @ 17 1/2; April, 17,350 @ 17 1/2; May, 18,000 @ 18 1/2; June, 18,000 @ 18 1/2; quiet but firm; No. 7, 18 1/2 @ 18 1/2.

SUGAR—Raw today closed dull but firm; fair refining, 3 1/2; centrifugal, 90 @ 95; good to prime export, 85 @ 90; off A, 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4; standard A, 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4; confectioners' A, 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4; cut loaf, 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; crushed, 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; powdered, 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4; granulated 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4.

HOPS—Quiet but steady; State, common to choice, 2 1/2 @ 3; Pacific coast, 2 1/2 @ 3.

COPPER—Dull but steady; lake, 13 00; lead—Quiet and firm; domestic, 3 1/2; tin—Quiet; Straits, 20 20.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—CATTLE—The receipts were 10,000 head; heavy grades were lower; other grades, good to prime export, 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4; good to choice, 4 3/4 @ 5 1/2; others, 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2; stockers, 2 00 @ 2 25.

HOGS—The receipts were 8,000 head; the market closed lower; good to choice heavy butchers, 8 00 @ 8 25; fair to good heavy mixed, 7 50 @ 7 75; light to good light mixed, 7 00 @ 7 25; hogs, 7 00 @ 7 25; pigs and skips, 4 00 @ 4 25.

SHEEP—The receipts were 1,500 head; heavy sheep, lower; others, steady; lambs, firm; natives, 4 00 @ 4 25; Westerns, 5 00 @ 5 25; feeders, 4 25 @ 4 50.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—[Special to THE TIMES.] The vegetable market was dull again today with higher prices quoted for green peppers, string beans and other early vegetables. Tomatoes have a wide range of prices, governed entirely by quality. Potatoes are steady, with moderate supplies. Good onions sell readily.

The fresh fruit market shows no changes. Choice apples are in moderate demand. Oranges move off slowly, with heavy stocks. Mexican limes are now in fair supply, but recent receipts were in poor condition and required repacking, but fully equal to the demand.

The butter market is weaker than ever, with free arrivals and comparative light demand. Eggs of all kinds are weak at quotations, with heavy stocks on hand. The cheese market is firm for better quality.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—WHEAT—Was quiet; cash, 13 1/4; May, 13 1/4.

BARLEY—Quiet and steady; May, 83; seller, 1892, new, 85.

CORN—1 07 1/2.

COGNAC—1 07 1/2.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, Feb. 4, 1893.

[Figures in parentheses, unless otherwise stated, give volume and page of miscellaneous records containing recorded maps.]

J. L. Dryer to J. L. Hawk, lots 13 and 14, block 2, Strain & Lewis' addition to San Fernando, \$200.

L. J. Barnett et al. to S. M. Allison, lots 1 and 2, block 24, Whittier, \$200.

J. Roach to D. R. Roach, lot 17, block 2, Strain & Lewis' subdivision Long Beach, \$40.

H. D. Fowler et al. to W. R. Dodson, Ely lot 3, Champion tract, \$300.

T. C. Russell et al. to W. F. Bray, lots 64, 66 and 68, Dunn, Smith & Corwell's subdivision, \$40.

J. Dixey et al. to H. C. Park, lots 15 to 18, block 3, Strain & Lewis' subdivision Long Beach, \$5.

A. J. Park et al. to J. Dixey, lots 3, 4 and 7, block 2, same tract, \$5.

A. J. Park et al. to W. Berry, lots in Garvanza addition No. 1, \$13.

C. D. Wayne et al. to S. E. Hilton, lots 19 and 20, block 3, Stanton's subdivision Goff tract, \$3100.

H. S. Mason et al. to E. J. Mason, lot 41, block B, Chiriotto tract, \$1000.

N. Doremus et al. to T. J. Sowie, W 1/4 lot 36, Oceanview subdivision tract, \$2500.

H. S. Mason to T. J. Sowie, lots 9 and 10, block N, Western View tract, Santa Monica, \$512.

H. S. Mason to Security Loan and Trust Company, 104 1/2 Madison, Brooks subdivision Phibbin tract, \$388.00.

J. Lane et al. to W. Beattie, lot 4, block M, Dayton Heights tract, \$100.

T. C. Russell et al. to W. A. Templeton, lots 32 to 43, Lattin tract, \$500.

L. T. Lovejoy to C. J. Fox, lot 10, block B, Glissell's subdivision No. 1, H. S. \$25.

A. W. Berry to A. B. Snider, lot 20, block 3, Garvanza addition No. 1, \$15.

W. Wright et al. to C. Vena, lot 13, block M, Montana tract, \$300.

J. P. Parker et al. to same, lot 12, block A, Cable Road tract, \$350.

J. H. Partridge et al. to W. E. de Groot, lots 38, 39, 40, 41, 51, 52, Funk's subdivision Western View tract, \$243.

Z. H. Ream et al. to J. F. Smith, 12 acres in section 12, T. 1 S., R. 11 W., \$1000.

S. Levy et al. to H. A. Hart, undivided 1/4 lots 7, 8, 27, and all of lot 43, Western addition tract, \$200.

Sheriff to H. F. Fudrick, lots 1 and 2, block A, Hayes tract, \$2600.

G. Shaw to F. B. Anderson, lot 15, block 3, Broadacre, \$75.

F. B. Anderson to J. S. Slauson et al., lot 15, block 3, Broadacre, \$1.

Providence Land, Water and Development Company to same, lot 11, block D, Burbank, \$1.

E. Baxter to same, N 1/4 sec. 12, block J, Star tract, \$10, \$1.

F. J. Matern to same, lot 22, Montgomery tract, \$10.

B. Shannon to same, lot 22, Montgomery tract, \$1.

H. L. Maciel et al. to same, lots 1, 3, 5, block 4, Burbank, \$1.

F. O. Carr et al. to C. H. Matthey, lot 11, Westlake Terrace tract, \$5.

H. Mead to J. C. Williamson, lots 23 to 26, block H, Cable Road tract, \$3000.

J. S. Slauson et al. to same, all lots, lot 1, 2, 3, 18, block 62, Goldsworthy addition to Hazards' East Side addition, \$1.

E. B. Crosswell to same, lot 17, block 61, Hazards' East Side addition, \$1.

E. W. Jones to same, lot 9, block 5, Alvarado Heights tract, \$1.

A. P. Hoffman to same, lot 14, block 59, Burbank, \$1.

M. G. McKinnon to same, lot 3, block 93, Lombard, \$1.

S. Rees to same, lot 14, and part lot 15, block 18, Brooklyn tract, \$1.

P. Beaudry et al. to same, lot 35, block 4, Kurbis Bridge tract, \$1.

W. G. Kerckhoff to same, lot 10, block 40, Electric Railroad Homestead Association tract, \$1.

S. G. Madison to same, lot 18, block 49, Hazards' East Side addition, \$1.

H. B. Davis to S. E. Bailey, lot 1, block 84, Pomona, \$1.

C. M. Rowland to J. W. Hudson, lots 1 to 6, SE 1/4 SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 sec. 19, and lots 1 to 2, sec. 29, T. 2 S., R. 10 W., \$2500.

O. C. Greenhaw et al. to S. W. Neath, lot 28, Grover Orchard tract, \$2500.

W. T. Tubbs et al. to E. L. Hewitt, lots 16 and 17, block C, and other property, Walnut Grove tract, \$2000.

F. L. Palmer to R. Wheelan, lot 3, block A, Bailey & Bishop's subdivision, Pomona, \$1.

J. P. Thurston to J. P. Thurston, Jr., lot 6, block 13, Woodland tract, \$2.

University Park to D. O. Millmore, lots 19 and 20, block X, Mott tract, \$1272.76.

J. H. Jacobs to R. M. Osborn, 1/4 lot 4 and part lot 5, Jacobs subdivision, Reyes tract, \$1080.

H. M. Sale et al. to D. W. March, lots 4, 5, 6, 13, 14 to 18, block B, Main street tract, Alhambra, \$1400.

O. Straight to W. S. Romick, NE corner sec. 1, T. 1 S., R. 9 W., \$5.

E. E. Berle et al. to T. J. Sowie, part lot 34, block P, Morris Vineyard tract, \$2500.

W. L. Brainerd et al. to S. W. Neath, lot 19, block 4, Los Angeles Improvement Company's subdivision, \$500.

A. J. Whitley to Lakore Bonebrake, lot 19, block 4, Los Angeles Improvement Company's subdivision, \$10.

L. L. Conway to A. Bartholomew, lot 8, block P, Garvanza, \$87.

W. G. Cochran to L. A. Keller, lot 23, block 29, Electric Railroad Homestead Association, \$35.

B. C. Lattin et al. to K. E. Smith et al., lots in Lattin tract.

F. W. Perkins et al. to A. Keller, lot 4, block 5, Washington Villa tract, \$700.

R. A. Crispin et al. to E. R. Ringle, lot 16, block 41, East Santa Monica, \$200.

Shelton & Liebes, lot 26, South Side tract, \$500.

H. Clay to A. W. Southworth, lot 2, Strong's subdivision, block 72, Hancock's survey, \$200.

T. J. Sowie to G. A. Cortelyou, W 1/4 lot 38, western subdivision Lick tract, \$2500.

E. L. Hewitt et al. to C. E. Day, lot 16, block 7, 7, 13, block 3; 9, 10, block K; 3, 4, block 7; 7, 8, block M, Walnut Grove tract, \$10.

SUMMARY.

Deeds..... 68

Mortgages..... 29

Total..... \$39,152.66

SHIPPING NEWS.

SAN PEDRO, Feb. 4.

The following were the arrivals and departures for the past twenty-four hours:

Arrivals—February 4—none.

Departures—February 4, schooner Comet, Thornstrom, for Port of Camble in ballast.

TIDES.

February 5: High water, 6:18 a.m.; 11:51 p.m.; low water, 6:00 a.m.; 6:20 p.m.

Tomatoes Do Not Cause Cancer.

The chairman of the London Free Cancer Hospital wrote to the London Times as follows: "There is a very prevalent idea that eating tomatoes is an exciting cause of cancer, and for the last two years we have been so inundated with letters on this subject that the Medical Committee of the cancer hospital would be greatly obliged by your publishing in the Times their opinion, viz: That tomatoes neither predispose to nor excite cancer formation, and that the lower classes, and those suffering from that disease, but on the contrary, are a very wholesome article of diet, particularly so if cooked. We shall also be obliged by other papers making this generally known."

THE GREAT REGISTER.

Extra copies of the Great Register of voters in Los Angeles, just printed, may be had at THE TIMES counting-room. Price \$2.

WE ARE NOW manufacturing everything in the line of looking glasses and also resins, old mirrors so that they are as good as new, all work guaranteed. H. Raphael & Co., 604 South Spring street.

LEGAL.

Bonds for Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS of the County of Los Angeles, California, that said board intends to sell the bonds of said county, at public auction, at the County Clerk's office, at Los Angeles, on Tuesday, the 7th day of February, 1893, at 10 o'clock a.m., and will receive sealed proposals for the purchase of said bonds, at its office, at Los Angeles, at or before the time of said sale, and will consider the proposals when they are opened.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles county, Cal.

T. H. WARD, County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

By J. M. DUNSMON, Deputy Clerk.

BOND NO. 1, \$1000, payable February 1, 1893.

BOND NO. 2, \$1000, payable February 1, 1893.

BOND NO. 3, \$1000, payable February 1, 1893.

BOND NO. 4, \$1000, payable February 1, 1893.

BOND NO. 5, \$1000, payable February 1, 1893.

BOND NO. 6, \$1000, payable February 1, 1893.

BOND NO. 7, \$1000, payable February 1, 1893.

BOND NO. 8, \$1000, payable February 1, 1893.

BOND NO. 9, \$1000, payable February 1, 1893.

BOND NO. 10, \$1000, payable February 1, 1893.

BOND NO. 11, \$1000, payable February 1, 1893.

BOND NO. 12, \$1000, payable February 1, 1893.

BOND NO. 13, \$1000, payable February 1, 1893.

BOND NO. 14, \$1000, payable February 1, 1893.

BOND NO. 15, \$1000, payable February 1, 1893.

BOND NO. 16, \$1000, payable February 1, 1893.

BOND NO. 17, \$1000, payable February 1, 1893.

BOND NO. 18, \$1000, payable February 1, 1893.

BOND NO. 19, \$1000, payable February 1, 1893.

BOND NO. 20, \$1000, payable February 1, 1893.

BOND NO. 21, \$1000, payable February 1, 1893.

BOND NO. 22, \$1000, payable February 1, 1893.

BOND NO. 23, \$1000, payable February 1, 1893.

BOND NO. 24, \$10

PHILBIN TRACT

GRAND BARGAIN

SALE.

THIS beautiful property is bounded by San Pedro, Twelfth, Central Avenue and Fourteenth streets. Pico street runs through the entire length of the tract. It is within 20 minutes' walk of Spring and First streets. The Central avenue electric cars pass the property every 10 minutes; Maple avenue electric line is but two blocks away. These two lines give the tract the best car service in the city.

Eleven Beautiful Residences

Already built on the tract and many others contracted for to be built.

A clean, sandy loam soil, water pipe and sewer laid; cement sidewalks on every street, with no mud or dust, and an elevation 16 to 18 feet higher than the corner of Washington and Figueroa streets makes this property the most healthy and desirable for residence in the city. Opposite the far-famed Child's Tract with its many splendid improvements; here lots sold for \$600 fourteen years ago, and are now held at \$1500 to \$15,000. Lots in the "Philbin Tract" have been held at from \$950 to \$2000. We will place 90 of the choice ones on sale

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

\$250 —TO— \$700

SMALL CASH PAYMENT.

Balance on or before 3 years. You can double your money in one year on every lot. The last tract within the two-mile limit of the Plaza. Take the Maple avenue or the Central avenue electric cars, get off at Pico street and see these beautiful lots and make your selection early. You may never again secure a home so close to business center for the money. A cash deposit required upon making your selection; balance to be arranged upon delivery of certificate of title and deed. Title good or deposit returned.

FOR MAPS AND FURTHER INFORMATION SEE

GRIDER & DOW, — Sole Agents,

109½ SOUTH BROADWAY, Los Angeles, Cal.



The National Pageant, to be presented this week, is absorbing the attention of a large number of society belles and beaux who are contributing to charity by lending their talent and influence to make the affair a success. Nightly rehearsals are going on, and therefore social evening gatherings will not be numerous this week. There will be a multitude of afternoon receptions, teas, etc., however, and the social calendar will run about as follows:

Monday is a dull day and the card basket turns up only blanks.

On Tuesday afternoon the Misses Tuttle of West Twenty-third street will give a tea. In the evening the gentlemen of the Tuesday Night Club will entertain their lady friends at a dance at Kramer's Hall, and the Mistletoe Club will also give a dance at Maccabee Hall.

Wednesday evening the Ruskin Art Club will give a reception and musical at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Wigmore on West Adams street. H. J. Kramer and pupils have also issued cards for a dancing reception on that evening.

Thursday will be a red letter day in social circles. The Widney reception will occur from 2 to 6 p.m. Mrs. Hancock Banning has issued invitations for a tea, and in the evening Mr. and Mrs. Mark Sibley Severance give a reception. The National Pageant at the Los Angeles Theater will also be an attraction on that evening.

On Friday Mrs. C. E. Thom gives a lunch party, and on Saturday evening the alumni reception occurs at the High school. So it will be a busy week for those who are in the social swim.

The past week has been one of exceptional gaiety also, in spite of the storm, and below will be found a resume of events not heretofore published in this column.

DRIVE WHIST PARTY.
The beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Van Nuy, corner of Seventh and Spring streets, never looked more inviting than on last Monday evening, when some forty guests came through the pouring rain in response to invitations to a card party, issued several days before by the host and hostess. The sudden transition from the flooded streets and storm outside to the warm, brilliantly-lighted and flower-scented rooms was particularly pleasing to the senses. Nine tables were arranged for drive whist in the parlors, and a sixteen-hand game occupied the players for nearly two hours. Mrs. Charles Prager won the ladies' first prize—an exquisite cut-glass olive dish—and Mrs. Harry Wigmore captured the second—a solid silver pin tray. Miss Minnie Angell's booby prize was pronounced the loveliest of them all. It was a beautiful

bon-bon box, in the shape of a tambourine, filled with bon-bons. Punch was served during the progress of the game, and at its conclusion the guests were invited to the dining-room, where tea-tete tables, aglitter with cut-glass and silver, were laid. Beautiful baskets of pansies and ferns formed a charming center piece for each table, and about the room flamed the warm, rich crimson of poinsettia blossoms.

The guests included Mr. and Mrs. John Wigmore, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wigmore, late of Japan; Judge and Mrs. E. M. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Forman, Mr. and Mrs. Modini-Wood, Dr. and Mrs. Ross, Judge Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Prager, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Caswell, Mr. and Mrs. Will Caswell, Col. and Mrs. G. Wiley Wells, Miss Angell, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Earl B. Millar and others.

A CARD PARTY.
A pleasant card party was given Friday evening by William Aiken in honor of his sister, Miss Florence, from San Francisco, who is making him a visit. Mr. and Mrs. William Niles, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Whitney and Mrs. N. W. Stowell were there; also Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hart, Mrs. C. E. Pearson, Misses Hadley, Soule, Morgan and Pearson; Drs. Davidson and Haviland, and Mr. A. A. Pearson. The first prize was won by Miss Edith Hadley, and Mrs. Stowell took the booby prize.

A DINNER PARTY.
Col. and Mrs. G. Wiley Wells gave a delightful dinner party a few evenings ago to a small company of army people, including Maj. and Mrs. Chaffee, Maj. and Mrs. W. A. Elderkin, Maj. and Mrs. E. F. C. Klovke, Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Thom, Mr. and Mrs. Bradner Lee.

A DINNER PARTY.
Miss Laura Coates of No. 322 West Fourth street, gave a dinner to a party of friends last Tuesday evening in honor of her guest, Miss Mamie Kelly of Sacramento, who is visiting Los Angeles. The affair was informal and very enjoyable to the guests who partook of Miss Coates's hospitality. Among those present were: Miss Mamie Kelly, Mrs. Aubrey, the Misses Hewitt, Miss Jennie Rutherford, Miss Mary Frazier, Miss Nell Gordon, Miss E. C. Parker, Miss Corbus and Messrs. Garvin and Leslie Hewitt.

PROGRESSIVE ANGLING PARTY.
The ladies of the Arrowhead Hot Springs Hotel gave a most delightful angling party on Monday evening last. The game progressed merrily for an hour and a half, and when time was called and scores counted the judges awarded prizes to the following fish-anglers: first prize, silver pin tray, Mrs. Charles Morgan; gentleman's first prize, handsome hand painted crystal portrait frame, Fred V. Adams; ladies' progressive prize, decorated porcelain candle stick, Miss Easton; gentlemen's progressive prize, hand-painted letter case Mr. Hovey; ladies' booby prize, cake perfumed toilet soap, Mrs. Meulle; gentlemen's booby prize, calendar, H. D. Smith. Among the anxious anglers were the following: Miss Maurice, Miss Stearns, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. Easton, Mrs. H. D. Smith, Mrs. Charles Morgan, Mrs. Meulle, Mrs. M. M. Marshall, Mrs. C. L. Parsons, Dr. Charles Morgan, L. H. Carr, H. L. Hovey, Mark Wilkinski, D. H. Porter, H. D. Smith, W. P. Burnette, Judge Stearns, M. M. Marshall, Fred V. Adams and Marshall W. Stimson.

THE COTILLON.
The final cotillon of the season occurred Friday evening at Turnverein Hall, F. S. Hicks leading the german in his usual accomplished manner. The figures were novel and striking, particularly the Dream Faces, Morning Star and St. Valentine. The favors were elegant, consisting of silver candelabra, Mexican leather work, fans, etc. The leading set was danced by Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. D. McFarland, Mr. and Mrs. A. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Childs, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Vail, J. A. Bleekman and Miss Shorb, J. Griffith and Miss Gorham, R. A. Chadwick and Miss Childs, Mr. Bishop and Miss Silent, Roy Jones and Mrs. MacGowan, F. M. Notman and Miss Ruth Childs, W. M. Garland and Miss Nelson, T. D. Mott, Jr., and Miss Dougherty. The decorations were in pink and blue.

THE BRALY COTILLON.
Perhaps the most brilliant event that has taken place at a private house this season was the cotillon given last Friday evening by Mrs. J. H. Braly and her daughter in honor of their guest, Miss Cora of Fresno. The three parlors were a simple town of yellow crepon, and the canvassed floors making it a superb ballroom. Six figures were danced, Miss Braly and Mr. Bundrum leading. Some of the figures were exceptionally original and pretty, particularly the first one—the National figure—the dancers carrying flags representing twenty-five different nations. The ribbon, flower, puggon, key and card figures were also new and taking. Supper was served in the dining-room, which was bright and fragrant with roses and carnations. Miss Braly wore a simple gown of yellow crepon, and Miss Cora was attired in ivory satin with pearl gariture.

Among the sixty guests were: Mrs. Kimball and the Misses Kimball, late of Oakland; Miss Battelle, Miss Gregg of Chicago; Miss Gultean, the Misses Tuttle, Miss Connor, Mr. and Mrs. Bucklin and Miss Bucklin. Misses Tyler, Menifee, Kemper, Desandorff, Wilson, Metcalf, the Misses Bugbee, the Misses Hynes, and Messrs. Germain, Drew, McLaughlin, West, Sale, W. M. Edwards, Hance, Tyler, Jevne, Bundrum, Wilson, Teal, Vetter, Henderson, Dezhendorf, Parker of Massachusetts; Dupuy, Braly, Theodore and Ben Coulter.

JUVENILE TAFETY PULL.
Miss Maud Sigler gave a delightful party for a number of her schoolmates, Friday evening, at the home of her mother, No. 33 Buena Vista street.

Taffy-pulling, games and music were the amusements of the evening for the lads and lasses, who included Misses Jennie Cummings, Ole Crane, Fannie Mephum, Rosa Markwalder, Anita Baldwin, Teal, Vetter, Henderson, Dezhendorf, Parker of Massachusetts; Dupuy, Braly, Theodore and Ben Coulter.

A BIRTHDAY AND SURPRISE PARTY.
One of the very pleasant events of the week was a birthday surprise party, given by Mrs. West, at her home, corner Grand avenue and Twenty-first street, on Wednesday evening, in honor of her husband. The guests filed into the house at 8 o'clock, and from that hour until 12:30 it was a continual round of pleasure. Music and dancing were the order of the evening. Some very sweet vocal music was rendered by Messrs. Hardwick and West and Mr. Muchmore, after which refreshments were served.

FUTURE EVENTS.
The young ladies who have been so hospitably entertained by the Tuesday Night Club on numerous occasions propose to return the compliment by giving a well Valentine party on the 14th. Cards have come across the sea from Australia announcing the marriage of Marco Hellman to Miss Wangelhelm, a belle and heiress report hath it, of Sydney, Australia. The marriage is to occur on the 15th, and the couple will visit California on a bridal tour.

The young ladies of Anaheim have invited the Bachelor Club to accept their hospitality on the 13th. This club numbers among its fraternity such rare and yellow society leaves as W. M. Edwards, D. Sale, Jack Perry, Teal, Brown, Hisey, Francisco, G. Hall, F. Hance, E. Le Fevre, Ned and Fred Hanna.

The Women's Parliament next week at Pasadena is creating a ripple of pleased excitement among society matrons who prefer logic and literature to cottons and cards. They will discuss such topics as "Woman and Business," "Woman in Medicine," "Cupid Reformed," "Equity, not Privilege," "The Duty of Christian Women to Society," and kindred subjects of reforms necessary to the progress of woman's work in the church, home and society.

One of the brilliant events of the week will be the reception tendered by the Alumni Society of the Los Angeles High school to the winter class of '93. The affair will occur at the High School building, on Castelar street, Saturday evening. A fine musical and literary programme has been arranged, and an orchestra will be in attendance to furnish dancing music. Tickets may be obtained at Stoll & Thayer's.

Co. A, Lieut. Steere's company, has issued invitations for their midwinter ball, which will take place at the Armory on the 17th inst. The committee having the affair in hand are hard at work and are asked very materially by Prof. H. J. Kramer, who is arranging a number of novelties in dancing. The grand march will be a beautiful spectacle, under the blaze of colored calcium lights, its intricate figures worked out under the leadership of Prof. Kramer.

MISTLETOE CLUB.
On Wednesday evening, at the home of Miss Marguerite Beaver, the Mistletoe Club elected officers for the next quarter ensuing. The elections were as follows: Ed Buckins, reflected president; Miss J. Shields, vice-president; A. Mendelsohn, reflected secretary; James Codori, reflected treasurer; Miss M. Beaver, reflected editor.

Mr. Buckins made a brief little speech, thanking the members for the honor of becoming their president for a second term, as did the others.

The Mistletoe give their second entertainment and dance on Tuesday evening next.

SOCIAL SNAP SHOTS.
Mrs. K. D. McIntosh of No. 1520 South Main street went up to Montone yesterday to spend a few days on the heights.

Mrs. W. H. Chollan, wife of a prominent Connecticut capitalist, with her cousin, Miss Emily Danielson, is visiting friends in the city.

Mrs. H. L. Thomas, who was called East about three weeks ago by the illness of her mother, is expected to arrive today, and will be at home to her friends this week at her rooms in the Phillips Block.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Not a concert has occurred during the past week or scarcely a note disturbed the musical calm.

On Wednesday evening Mrs. N. C. Browning gave a piano recital at the Congregational Church on the East Side. She was assisted by Mrs. Catherine Collette, who gave Roeder's "Spanish Serenade" and Barnby's "The Rose and Nightingale." The balance of the programme was given by Mrs. Browning and included: "Witches' Dance," by William Vincent Wallace; "La Cascade," by Pauer; "The Banjo," by Gottschalk; "Cachoucha," by J. Raff; "Serenata," by Moszkowski; "Tremolo," by Gottschalk; "Spinning Song," by Litoloff; "La Jota Aragonesa," by Gottschalk, and "Rondo Capriccioso," by Mendelssohn.

SECOND PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.
The next Philharmonic concert will occur on February 20, at the Los Angeles Theater. The vocal soloists will be Mr. and Mrs. Modini-Wood. H. E. Hamilton will also give a violin solo or two. The rehearsals have been well attended, and the coming concert promises to be in advance even of its illustrious predecessor. The orchestra has been strengthened by the addition of a few more brass instruments, and the treat that is in store for music-lovers is a rare one, and will doubtless meet with just appreciation from a public whom Prof. Stamm never fails to please, whether he appears individually or as the leader of an orchestra.

AUS DER OHE IS COMING.
Adele Aus der Ohe, the famous pianist, has sailed from Germany and will arrive in New York this coming week. She will come to this Coast soon, reaching here in time to give her first concert on March 14. At the termination of her San Francisco engagement the citizens of Los Angeles will have an opportunity of hearing her fascinating performance. Aus der Ohe is the only great pianist who will visit us this season, Paderewski having decided not to come to the Pacific Coast.

MR. BLAINE'S LOVE FOR MUSIC.
Mr. Blaine was passionately fond of music, and retained his love for it up to the last moment of his life, as is proven by the following from a Washington correspondent to a San Francisco paper:

Among those who regret the death of Mr. Blaine, perhaps from selfish motives, are two Italian street piano players. During the last month of his illness they have appeared in front of the Blaine mansion in Lafayette place almost every evening except Sunday, and under the many window groups, who lay in bed in the upper front room. When they first appeared, about a month ago, it was without any knowledge of Mr. Blaine or his condition that they played lively and somewhat inspiring music which attracted the attention of the sick man who lay in bed in the upper front room. The music pleased him, and at his request a few dimes were thrown to the musicians. The next day the programme was repeated, and it was only upon a few occasions, when Mr. Blaine was very low, that the music was interrupted. Mr. Blaine was passionately fond of music, and it pleased him to listen to the serenade of the Italian musicians, who took turns at their street piano. The music they turned out was not classical, for it included such airs as "My Sweetheart's the Man in the Moon," "On the Bowery," and "Tara-ra-boom-de-ay," but it appeared to the dying statesman as no Wagnerian or

chestra might, and the street piano was heard in front of the Blaine mansion as regularly as evening came. The night before his death the two musicians played for the last time to their distinguished auditor. They played the same old airs, and although Mr. Blaine was then worse than he had been for several days, the music was not interrupted. Fully ten minutes did their last serenade of the sick man continue, and then a servant came out of the house and handed them their usual tribute.

UNDERTONES.
Sixty-six singers were present last Wednesday evening at the Apollo Club rehearsal, with Prof. Bacon at the musical helm. Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" will be a feature of the club's coming concert.

The chorus which is to render Haydn's "Creation" in early March has secured as soloists Miss Miltimore, Herr Rubo and Modini-Wood. The chorus now numbers nearly one hundred voices and is doing excellent work under the able leadership of Prof. Bacon.

The S. M. Club open evening was deferred two weeks on account of the storm, and will take place Monday evening, February 13.

A good programme will be given at the free sacred concert this evening at Illinois Hall.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Santa Monica Excursion—Four New Members Received.

A quartette of walnut-growers from Rivera came into the city yesterday and joined the Chamber of Commerce. Their names are T. L. Gooch, J. J. McClelland, A. Dorman and O. P. Passons. The Chamber of Commerce will take advantage of the invitation extended to them by the Southern Pacific Company to go to Santa Monica for the purpose of inspecting the new wharf now in process of construction there, on next Wednesday. The train will leave the Arcade depot at 1:40 p.m., returning to the city about 4 p.m. The excursion is limited to actual members of the Chamber.

The annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce for the inauguration of the new officers takes place next Friday at 8 p.m.

Licensed to Wed.
Marriage licenses were issued at the County Clerk's office yesterday to the following persons:

Otis L. Butler, a native of California, 28 years of age, to Lucinda E. McCall, a native of Missouri, 20 years of age; both residents of Pomona.

William Remington, a native of New York, 28 years of age, of Coronado, to Clara Hellmann, a native of Ohio, 21 years of age, of Santa Monica.

The National Pageant.
The 400 are busy just now with The National Pageant, which takes place at the newly-furnished and redecored Los Angeles Theater, Thursday and Friday evening, and Saturday matinee of this week. The scenes will be short dramas recalling in song, in speech and dance the greatest dramatic events of American history. Among the well-known people who assist are Miss Gertrude Foster, Miss Cora Z. Harrison, Prof. George A. Rough, Prof. H. E. Sierra, Miss Letitia Lewis, Miss Maud Newell, Messrs. Tom Barnes, Ed Averill, Harry Cashman, Wilbur D. Curtis, F. E. Noy, W. C. Stone, D. E. Wellcome, Gregory Perkins, F. W. Blanchard, William Edwards, F. H. Platt, Misses Estelle D. Hines, Lytle Hynes, Hattie C. Smith, Little Loomis and Mrs. F. W. Blanchard, E. L. Horton, Capt. L. S. Chappeler and the seventh infantry. The soloists are Misses Lizzie Kimball, Jessie Padgham, Mary Selby, Mr. H. C. Portway, Prof. Bacon, Miss Orilla Donnelly, Mrs. J. A. Brown, Mrs. Nellie Mortoft and members of the Apollo Club. The tickets are selling well at J. B. Brown's, 111 North Spring street.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

Southern California's Liberal Allotment of Space—Individual Exhibits.

J. M. Samuels, Chief of the World's Fair Department of Horticulture, writes as follows to Frank Wiggins, secretary of the Southern California Association: "I wired you today that Southern California gets 900 square feet in the pomological division and 60,000 in the building and on the grounds. The fact is that your State, south of Tehachapi Pass, gets more space than any half dozen States, including the northern part of California."

I send you some tracings, showing the amount of space that has been assigned to California, which you can keep on file and show to those who are inclined to complain that California has not had justice in the allotment of space. After assigning to individual applicants, which took about all the space that could be given to California, we found that most of them belong in your district. This seems to cut out almost all the northern part of the State from the exhibition, unless they desire to take their chances and spread over the tables which have been given to other States, who will perhaps fall this year to have the fruit for an exhibition. I heartily regret that the applications were not more uniformly distributed throughout the State than they were. This, however, is not my fault, as I sent numerous circulars and wrote many letters to persons who should have made application."

This is a matter which should interest individual exhibitors, as it is here that the awards will be given. The quantities of fruits to be entered for competition in this department will be as follows: Oranges in one variety, 5; lemons, 5; shadocks, 4; apricots, nectarines, plums and figs, 10 each; apples and pears, 5 each; berries, one pint; nuts, one pound; dried fruits, not to exceed twenty pounds in a package.

The artistic display of citrus fruits will be made in the State building.

Daniel Penman, from Gahungwa Valley, came in yesterday to notify the secretary that he would furnish a display of peas, beans and tomatoes for the exposition. Mr. Penman is bringing a load of peas into the city every day now to ship to San Francisco, where they sell at 7 cents per pound.

Pasadena ladies sent in 150 jars of jellies and jams for the exposition yesterday.

MISSION CURIOS.

Preparations for a Unique Exhibition—An Attractive Display.

The Association for the Preservation of California Missions announces an exhibit of mission curios for the 16th, 17th and 18th. The exhibit will comprise a fine model of San Luis Rey Mission 8x8 feet and historical objects from the missions, all of which are to be sent to Chicago.

Mrs. A. F. Corneil will loan many of her choice treasures, collections of baskets, etc. The display will be a miniature of the magnificent historical collection which was such a celebrated feature of the State Fair at Sacramento last September, and will be the first exhibition of the kind ever given in Southern California.

One evening will be given over to short historical talks and an exhibition of Spanish costumes of the mission era. Another evening will be devoted to a fine stereoscopic display of choice views. Pretty souvenirs will be sold for the benefit of the association, and an admission fee of 25 cents for adults and 15 cents for children will be charged.

The Executive Committee comprises Tessa L. Kelso, chairman; Rev. Father Adam, V. G. Don A. F. Corneil, Judge R. Egan, C. P. Dorland, S. P. Hunt, Dr. M. H. Alter, J. T. Bertrand, Mrs. Jeanne C. Carr, Mrs. A. F. Corneil, Mrs. A. S. Wip, Mrs. M. E. Stilson, Miss Anna C. Murphy, H. D. Barrows.

TWELFTH YEAR.

LOS ANGELES, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1893.—TWENTY PAGES.

PRICE: 1 SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS. BY THE WEEK, 3 CENTS.

FOSTER--CARLISLE.

Chats With and Gossip About the Two Secretaries.

Carlisle's Home and Daily Life—A Man With No Habits.

His Lack of Exercise and His Queer Amusements.

Senator Carlisle's Wonderful Mind—What Joe Blackburn and McKinley Said About Him—He Grasps Great Questions by Intuition.

How He Makes Speeches and Writes Letters—How He Was Cheated Out of \$50—Stories of Cleveland and Carlisle—What Secretary Foster Says About Him as the Next Secretary of the Treasury—How the Treasury Impressed Foster—He Says He Says He Is Going to Loaf, and Tells What He Thinks of the Rewards of Public Life.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—I have spent some time this week with two men who are to run the Treasury Department during the next four years. These are Charles Foster of Ohio, the present Secretary, whose term will expire March 4, and John G. Carlisle of Kentucky, whom President Cleveland has chosen for his Secretary of the Treasury. The two men live within a block of each other. Gov. Foster resides on Vermont avenue, within a stone's throw of the statue of Thomas, in a big, double brick house, which he rents, and John G. Car-



Sketch of John G. Carlisle. (Made from photograph taken this week and never published.)

lisle lives just around the corner on K street, in another red brick, which belongs to him, and for which he paid shortly before he entered the Senate something like \$25,000. This will be one of the great Cabinet houses of the social seasons of Cleveland's administration. It is a bay-window structure of three stories and a basement. Wide stone steps, now covered with their winter coat of wood to prevent slipping, lead you into a mosaic vestibule separated from the hall by doors of engraved glass, back of which are curtains of delicate lace. The hall is wide and its floor is covered with great fur rugs. At your left are long parlors of the old-fashioned kind, which have ceilings about twelve feet high, and these parlors are twice as long as they are wide. Their floors are carpeted with rugs and the great sofas and the easy chairs, with numerous downy pillows, give an air of Kentucky hospitality to the old-fashioned house. The house looks as though some one lived in it, and Mrs. Carlisle, aided by the Senator, has made it one of the most popular houses at the capital. Mrs. Carlisle has long been a social figure in Washington. She is a tall, straight, handsome blonde, full of vivacity and life. Every one knows her. She took her part as the social leader during President Arthur's administration, when Carlisle was Speaker, and there is no doubt but that this house will be one of the great social centers during the four years to come.

SENATOR JOHN G. CARLISLE.

It was at his home that I met Senator Carlisle this week. He is looking better than he has for years. His blue eyes are bright and full of life. His angular cheeks are put on a thin cushion of flesh and he seems to have recovered entirely from the dyspeptic troubles with which he was so much afflicted when he was Speaker. He seems to me a stronger man than when



Logan Carlisle, Secretary Carlisle's son and private secretary.

I first met him, ten years ago. His son Logan says that the reports of his illness during his Speakership were greatly exaggerated, and he seems to have gotten back to his old constitution of iron. Most of them have fixed habits of exercise and work, and not a few pay more attention to their diet than they do to the Congressional legislation. Carlisle has practically no habits at all. He goes to bed when he gets ready and gets up about 9 o'clock in the morning. He has his breakfast shortly after rising, and it doesn't make much difference to him what he eats. After eating he goes to the Capitol in his carriage and looks over his mail. He does this in a little room in the basement of the Capitol, which is located near the crypt and is practically in the basement of the Capitol, and is, I should say, one of the most unhealthy of the rooms belonging to the Senate. He works away here until about noon, and then takes a lunch, eating when he gets hungry. His lunch is usually a cracker and a glass of milk, and he is especially fond of the latter. He spends his afternoon in the Senate, and usually rides home again at about 5 o'clock. He never walks, and if he finds his carriage not at the Capitol he takes the street car, and in face the

only exercise he gets in going to and from work is in his standing in the cars. He is a very polite man and will never keep his seat while a lady is standing, and I saw him one day rise and give his place to a sickly looking colored girl who had a bundle in her arms. He has his dinner at about 6:30 o'clock, and, after it, spends the evening either at home or with his friends here and there about the city. He has a very sociable nature and he is a charming conversationalist. He is full of humor and can tell a good story or double himself up with laughter at a good thing told by his friends. Almost his only amusement is found in cards. He is very fond of playing poker with his family and his friends. He has never been a gambler, and he does not play anywhere except at his own home or at the houses of his most intimate associates. The games are with \$5, 10 or 15-cent stakes, but never more, and they are played for amusement and not for money.

QUEER METHODS OF WORK. Speaking of Senator Carlisle's card-playing, he is very fond of solitaire, and he plays this game of cards while he is at work. He is one of the most wonderful workers among the public men of today, and while he is thinking out some of his greatest speeches and as he dictates the most important letters, he has a pack of cards in his hands and plays this, which, to other men, is



Mrs. Secretary Carlisle.

one of the most absorbing of games. It seems to have an effect on his mind and to rest him while he is working. You would think that he was intensely engaged upon his cards, when all at once he will ask a question, make a remark or outline a situation, which shows that his mind is far away and that it is discussing great questions and evolving answers to them. His mind is such that he can play any ordinary solitaire without thinking, and his private secretary told me the other day that he had lately taken up a new one, which did not come out right. He bothered him, but within a day or so he eliminated the hard parts of it, and he can now play it without hindrance to his work and win the game almost every time.

Speaking of Senator Carlisle's mind, there is nothing like it among public men of the day. It grasps by intuition what others acquire by hours and weeks of study. It is as clear as a bell, and Maj. McKinley once said that Carlisle never had a clouded thought. Senator Joe Blackburn has always envied Carlisle. He said not long ago: "Carlisle is not entitled to half as much credit as I am. What I know I have had to study, dig, grub and toil for. Carlisle knows four times as much as I do. He has all the wisdom of the ancients and the moderns packed away in his head, and whenever he opens his mouth great things and good things naturally roll out of him. He can take up the papers in a case and master it before other lawyers have gotten half through the testimony. He seems to read up and down the pages instead of across it, and he intuitively catches at the important points. He brushes the details aside and knows the law by knowing what it ought to be. Andrew Stevenson, with whom he studied law, said, before he was admitted to the bar, that Carlisle was the greatest natural lawyer he had ever seen. In getting up his cases today he tells Logan Carlisle that the law is, and sends him to the library to get the authorities upon it. Logan says that he is rarely wrong."

NOW CARLISLE MAKES SPEECHES. Senator Carlisle has the same clearness in expression that he has in thinking. There is no lawyer in the country who can state a case better than he can, and early in his professional career John C. Breckinridge said that if Carlisle got a chance to state his case he would always win it. He writes but few of his speeches. He sometimes makes a few notes during the preparation of one, but when he talks he throws his notes aside and speaks practically extemporaneously. He writes but few private letters and does not like long letters. He believes that letters should be as brief as possible, and one of his private secretaries said to me yesterday: "Senator Carlisle's mind operates so clearly that I have known him to dictate fifty letters at a time and never change a word. If, however, I had put in a different word in his work that the slightest error he would notice it at a glance. He disliked to read long letters, and such letters were often cast into the waste basket, unless the writers were well known to him. He writes but few letters himself, and some of his letters he would not until they had answered themselves."

SENATOR CARLISLE'S HOME LIFE. Senator Carlisle's home life is a charming one. He is very much devoted to his wife and his two sons. I have already spoken of his son Logan, who is his private secretary. He is unmarried and, though he is very popular, does not seem to care much for society. Another son, W. K. Carlisle, is connected with the World's Fair. He is married and has two or three children, who are living with him in Chicago. Both of these sons are lawyers and they are both bright men. Mrs. Carlisle has for years been the Senator's helpmeet in every sense of the word. She watches over his health and does what she can to aid him in every way. The two are in perfect harmony with each other, and the Senator defers to her in all matters relating to the family, and now and then in public matters as well.

SENATOR CARLISLE'S RELATIONS WITH PRESIDENT CLEVELAND. Senator Carlisle's relations with President Cleveland have always been close. About a year ago I had an interview with him, in which he spoke of Cleveland's ability in the highest terms. This was six months before the nomination, and he then told me that Cleveland could be elected. I asked him if he was the author of President Cleveland's free-trade message, and he told me he was not. Said Senator Carlisle: "President Cleveland wrote that message himself, and the credit of it is due to him alone. It is true he consulted with his political friends, myself among others, and made some verbal changes in it at their suggestion. He fully comprehended the importance of the issue he was making, and he acted deliberately. He told me that he had not seriously studied tariff questions before he came to Washington, but by reading and talking with thinkers on both sides of the question he became convinced that tariff reform was the most important issue before the country, and as was his nature, he went into the contest with all his might."

SPEAKING OF CLEVELAND'S CONFIDENCE IN CARLISLE, he once said to a Congressman, who was urging a friend for an important office, that the member sometimes deceived him in such cases. "But," he went on, "when Mr. Carlisle speaks to me in favor of any applicant he tells me all he can in the man's favor, and if he knows anything against

him he tells me that, too, so that I am in full possession of the facts." For instance, Carlisle once recommended a Kentuckian named Sam Smith (the name is, of course, fictitious,) for consul to Madeira, stating that he was a capable man, but probably admitted the virtues of bourbon whisky. He believed, however, that Smith was not addicted to drunkenness, and would not have his taste vitiated by the mild native wines of Madeira, as a novice might. The result was that Smith was appointed to the post. Mr. Carlisle recommended another Sam Smith for one of the foreign missions, and his recommendation had not been decided upon when Mr. Cleveland sent for Mr. Carlisle, and said to him: "Carlisle, you generally put me in the full possession of the facts. Now, Mr. Carlisle, I understand that this Sam Smith whom you want me to make a minister is a drinking man. I have been waiting for you to tell me so, and I am astonished that you have not done so, if the charge is true."

"Why," said Mr. Carlisle, "the man Sam Smith, who drinks, you have already appointed consul to Madeira." Here the President laughed heartily. He thoroughly enjoyed the joke upon himself, and told him he must be careful and not embarrass him by getting his Smiths mixed.

SECRETARY FOSTER ON CARLISLE.

I asked Secretary Foster last night what kind of a Secretary of the Treasury he thought Carlisle would make. He replied: "I don't know, but I think he may make a good one. He has a wonderful analytical mind, and though he has not had much to do with business matters he is a good lawyer. He is a very fair man and I have always found him honest in his treatment with me concerning appointments. If I could do what he wants I tell him why and he is always satisfied with the reason. As far as the intellectual power of the treasury is concerned I think he can manage it, but I don't know how he will stand the pounding of the office-seekers. The Democratic party is very hungry and the treasury is a very hot place."

HOW THE TREASURY IMPRESSED FOSTER.

"How did you find the department, Mr. Secretary?" I asked. "It dazed me for the first few weeks," was the reply. "I couldn't get hold of things. There were so many branches and so many details. There are a number of things connected with the department that have no business there. Take the Supervising Architect's office. What has that got to do with the treasury? The Bureau of Engraving and Printing you might bring into it by a stretch of the imagination, but the Lighthouse Board and the Marine Hospital, for instance, seem to have no proper connection with it. I soon found that I would have to rely on other men for the details of the work. I got to know the chiefs, who understood their business, and in cases where I had no faith I appointed others. After a time I was able to reduce my own work to the important matters, and I have the thing systematized now that I get along pretty well. It takes time, however, and it is a big job. There are, you know, three assistant secretaries of the treasury. All matters should come to these men first, and the business of the department should be filtered through them, and only the most important should come to the Secretary. Now, everything comes to the Secretary first, and has to be sent by him to them. I have of late been getting the matter better in hand, and during the past year I have not had much trouble."

SECRETARY FOSTER AS A LOAFER.

"What will you do after you leave the Cabinet, Mr. Secretary?" "I don't know that I will do anything," was the reply. "I think I have earned the right to rest. I have never taken a vacation in my life. I do not go to watering places in the summer, nor south in the winter. I have never known how it feels to loaf, but I think I'll try it."

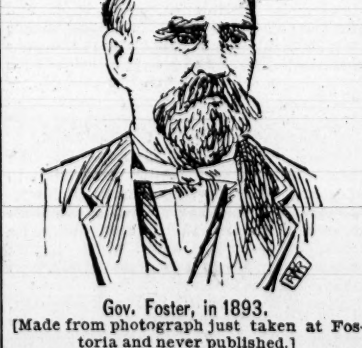
"What is the result of your experience in public life? You have been Congressman, Governor and Secretary of the Treasury. You have had all the annoyances and all the pleasures of a government official. I want you to tell me whether the game is worth the candle."

"I don't know that it is," replied Gov. Foster. "It is certainly not in the money way, but it is different if you look at it the higher standpoint that Garfield took. He held that the rewards of public life were greater than those of money making. He held the satisfaction of soul which arises from the dealing with great questions, the having the esteem of your friends and the approval of the world as things not to be compared with money. I think he was right."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

A New Sausage Cutter. (Pleigende Blatter.)

Hans Hamfat has devised a new patent combinatorial easy-chair-and-meat-cutter. He mounts the meat-block in



Gov. Foster, in 1893. (Made from photograph just taken at Fort-toria and never published.)

that he seldom makes a mistake, and this is the reason why he is a Congressman, to remark not long ago that Carlisle had telephonic communication with God."

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Professional Men and Public Dinners. (New York Times.)

"Public dinners are becoming more and more of a nuisance to professional men," said a distinguished lawyer of this town somewhat peevishly the other night. "Now, why should an extremely busy man like myself be asked to devote several hours of valuable time to the preparation of an address on some important topic for free delivery before an association in which I have no particular interest? Of course, I have the privilege of declining, but when two or three personal friends urge me to comply on the ground of civility, I have to accept or else appear surly. In consequence I give up time which I can hardly spare from my clients, and kept up late at night and go down to business in the morning with a headache or an attack of indigestion."

THE YOUNG KHEDEVE.

Abbas II—Description of His Habits, Haunts and Harem.

Personal Reminiscences of the Present Youthful Ruler of Egypt, Who is Making Trouble for England.

Contributed to The Times. I suppose that of all African monarchs the most civilized, according to Western ideas, is the young Khedive, or King, of Egypt, who has been educated early in Switzerland and partly at Vienna. To what extent the lessons which have been inculcated in him have borne fruit may be gathered from the fact that, although he is but 19 years of age, and not legally married, he maintains a large harem of odalisques, most of whom have been presented to him by his imperious and power-loving mother, a very masterful woman, who realizes that she will be able to maintain her influence upon her son more easily by pandering to his vices than by permitting him to wed a woman of rank and education. I have known him since he was a little boy about 8 years old, when under the care of his English

tutor, Mr. Butler, he used to attend the All school, situated just opposite his father's palace at Cairo. He was very demure in those days, and very pronounced in his European tastes and appearance. But I hear that since he has ascended the throne he has given manifestations of a tendency toward Mohammedan fanaticism, and open expression of his dislike of Europeans. It is just possible that this may be a question of policy, rather than of taste with him, for there is no doubt that it has vastly increased his prestige and his popularity among his subjects. Be this as it may, his attitude has become a source of much concern and anxiety to the English, who, instead of decreasing the army of occupation since his father's death, as they had announced their intention of doing, having on the contrary increased it, and it is admitted by many of the leading Anglo-Egyptian officials, and even by the authorities in London, that the loyalty of the young Khedive to his English friends is very questionable, and that an anti-European insurrection, similar to that which broke out in Egypt a few years ago, may break out at any moment. There would be no ground for surprise in this, as both his father and his grandfather, before him, notwithstanding their protestations of friendship and of regard for Europeans, detested and despised them at heart with all the fervor of a true believer, and it is well known that the late Khedive, by the advice of his wife, the present ruler's mother, countenanced and took part in the anti-European movement of Araby Pasha in 1882, until he perceived that it was doomed to failure. Indeed, his conduct in the matter was such that Lord Randolph Churchill publicly demanded in the House of Commons his deposition by the English government.

The present Khedive is a short, fat, young man with a tendency to the excessive embonpoint which distinguished both his father and his grandfather. His mother, too, is enormously stout, obesity having almost obliterated her remarkable beauty of former days. Her eyes are still very fine and her hands, though plump, are small and shapely. She is generally clothed in white silken tissues, cut a la European, with a goodly quantity of marvelous lace and a quantity of jewels. She is in every way a more attractive woman physically than the old Khedivah, or mother of Khedive Ismail, who died about four years ago and who was, up to the day of her

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THE YOUNG KHEDEVE.

Abbas II—Description of His Habits, Haunts and Harem.

Personal Reminiscences of the Present Youthful Ruler of Egypt, Who is Making Trouble for England.

Contributed to The Times. I suppose that of all African monarchs the most civilized, according to Western ideas, is the young Khedive, or King, of Egypt, who has been educated early in Switzerland and partly at Vienna. To what extent the lessons which have been inculcated in him have borne fruit may be gathered from the fact that, although he is but 19 years of age, and not legally married, he maintains a large harem of odalisques, most of whom have been presented to him by his imperious and power-loving mother, a very masterful woman, who realizes that she will be able to maintain her influence upon her son more easily by pandering to his vices than by permitting him to wed a woman of rank and education. I have known him since he was a little boy about 8 years old, when under the care of his English

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The present Khedive is a short, fat, young man with a tendency to the excessive embonpoint which distinguished both his father and his grandfather. His mother, too, is enormously stout, obesity having almost obliterated her remarkable beauty of former days.

THE DEFEAT OF 1892

Why Harrison Lost the Presidency.

Hon. James S. Clarkson Analyzes the National Republican Defeat.

Carter and the Committee Crippled by Interference at the Outset.

Mr. Harrison's Strength as President and Weakness in Political Wisdom—Chilling Influence of His Cabinet—Other Mistakes.

He Made His Politics Eastern and Weakened the Party Fatally in the West—His Administration a "Republican Mirage"—Blaine's Eighteen Years of Unrequited Party Popularity and Denial—Cleveland's Wonderful Victory—His Ambition to Found a New Democracy—The Republican Future—How a Change in Twenty-eight Thousand Votes Might Give It Victory—Cold Storage in Politics a Failure—"The Defeat a Personal, Not a Party One."

Special Correspondence of The Times.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—When I called on the Hon. James S. Clarkson, of the Republican National Committee, and asked him to tell me his views on the political situation, he replied:

"I have had several weeks' rest since the campaign, and it is a thing of the past. Why disturb it?"

CARTER AND HIS COMMITTEE CRIPPLED AT THE START.

"What about the talk that the Republican National Committee has no chairman?"

"It has one, and a good one, in Mr. Carter. There is nothing in the talk that he is not legally elected. He made a sagacious chairman, too, but he had a hopeless cause from the start. No one could have saved it. It ran in a fatal groove, from fatality in June to defeat in November. It was a campaign beyond the reach of political committees. If neither the Democratic nor the Republican committee had opened its headquarters the result would have been the same. It was the party's, or rather, the ticket's, defeat, not Mr. Carter's, in any sense. It is contemptible to criticize one man for a whole party's mistake. Besides, the National Committee itself had been discredited, belittled and weakened before Carter was offered the chairmanship. The President's course in assuming personally to select the chairman and the other officers of the committee, in assuming that there was no man in its own membership qualified for chairmanship, and in peddling around offices of the chairmanship to many gentlemen outside the committee, all served to disparage the committee very much and to make it appear inconsequential to the country, from which it never recovered during the whole campaign. The Quay committee during 1888 early gained the confidence of the party, and with that gained to our committee its fight is already two-thirds won. The President's original idea, no doubt, was to run his own campaign very largely himself, and was prevented by the great afflictions which so soon overtook him. Still I think it is always true that the importance of political committees is largely overestimated. Parties must look to their own masses and the masses of the party do practically nothing. Besides, it takes a wonderfully wise national committee not to do more harm than good. The latent forces in public thought now control in American politics, and hereafter the potent agencies in party politics will be the newspaper and the permanent party club, or the two agencies that are at work constantly."

ZACH CHANDLER, QUAY AND OTHER CHAIRMEN.

"There is some talk of a Zach Chandler or Marshall Jewell for chairman of the National Committee?"

"Yes; some people who do not comprehend the evolution of American politics are singing of that. In the first place, while Chandler especially was one of the greatest men in the history of the Republican party, and Jewell was chairman in the days when the party had all the North but New Jersey and most of the South; when there were no side parties to drive away Republican votes, and when the office-holders paid the party's way in campaigns. Since 1880 it has had nothing but the South and the North has been divided, and not 5 per cent. of campaign expenses has been paid by office-holders. The latter, I think, is right, for I hope we have outgrown the barbarism that a party is entitled to any part of a man's money because he holds an office. A party that can win only by assessments is unworthy to win at all. In the second place, politics in this country in this new day, when no party has 50 per cent. of the votes, has come to be a contest between intellectual forces, led by the party newspaper, at work every day and every week in the year, and supplemented by the permanent party club, which works the year round."

THE DEFEAT OF 1892.

"Are you able, after reflection, to analyze to your own satisfaction the causes of the defeat?"

"Oh, no! Besides, to explain or excuse is always to accuse. Many of us have been in the ranks of the party when it won could give eight or ten ideas; but what good in doing it? To speak broadly, in my judgment the Republican party has found its own way down to defeat under the rule, or terrorism, of the 'remnant,' and by being afraid of its own majority, and indeed, of its own strength. For eighteen years the majority of the Republican party has been defeated, repressed and overruled. For during that whole time at least 70 per cent., and at times 80 and 90 per cent., of the party has been denied the leadership of the party. It is man I enthusiastically preferred. I asked for him in 1876, in the plenitude of the party's power, and was denied its wish. Ever since then 'the remnant' has ruled the party choice in nominations and elections. The last affirmative nomination made by the party was that of Grant in 1872, excepting that of Blaine in 1884, which was defeated by 'the remnant' at the polls. Negative or coerced nominations are always weak—weak at the polls and weaker still in office. No man has been elected President of the United States by Democratic votes since Buchanan in 1856. The majority of the voters of this country have been Republicans since 1860, and are today, independent of the 750,000 disfranchised Republicans in the South. The genius of politics, like the genius of government, lies in the fusion of extreme elements. Since Grant we have had no Republican leader except Blaine

who has possessed this genius for party leadership."

BLAINE OR JERRY RUSK COULD HAVE WON.

"Do you think any one could have been elected on the Republican ticket last November?"

"No one but Blaine, or possibly Jerry Rusk or Alger, or some one peculiarly popular in the West. Blaine could have won by a landslide, in addition to his sovereign rule over the hearts of Republicans, he represented conspicuously a modification of the tariff, and therefore was stronger than his party. Besides, if Blaine had been chosen at Minneapolis, Cleveland, who was the only man the Democrats could have elected on their revolutionary platform, would not have been chosen at Chicago. The business interests of this country had as much faith, based on experience, in Cleveland as in Harrison, and he was accepted as a sufficient antidote to that strange platform of dangerous and reckless pledges."

"The Republican party's defeat, then, in your judgment, was caused by what?"

"A HARRISON, NOT A PARTY, DEFEAT."

"Well, in the first place, I do not accept the phrase of 'party defeat.' At first it did look like a landslide in national politics, and a party, and especially a high tariff, defeat. The official returns, however, showed that Harrison and not a Republican defeat; otherwise, a personal and not a party defeat. These official returns show over a million stay-at-home votes among the Republicans. Harrison polled in 1888, 5,440,708 votes and in 1892 only 5,172,340, or a loss of 268,000, despite the 160,000 new Republican votes polled in the six new States that did not vote in 1888. Deducting these new votes Harrison ran in 1892, 4,280,000 votes behind his vote in 1888. He was 41,000 votes behind his vote in 1888. New York State alone he ran behind 8,000 in Indiana, his own State. Indeed, he was behind his own vote of 1888 in every Northern State, except Iowa, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. As against 58 per cent. of the Electoral College which he carried in 1888, he fell off to a little over 32 per cent. in 1892. His loss of nearly half a million, as shown at the polls, and the million stay-at-home Republicans, mainly dissatisfied with the ticket, not the party, tell the whole story for the past campaign. It was the party's defeat under new leadership in the future. The main argument, and the potential one, used for Harrison's nomination at Minneapolis was that he was stronger than his party in the two necessary States of New York and Indiana. Indiana, however, was taken by the party in both. In New York he polled 1 per cent. less of the total vote polled than Fasset's polled for Governor on a square anti-Tammany platform in 1891."

"So you think Harrison, being weaker than his party, caused the defeat?"

"I should think it in another way—that it was because Harrison was weaker than the Republican party, and Cleveland stronger than the Democratic party. Unquestionable, we lost some votes on account of the tariff—but not so many as we lost because of the tariff as because of the House and Senate's unpopularity—and some on account of organized labor's objection to Mr. Reid. But I believe we could have stood all these losses and pulled through, tariff and all, except for the dissatisfaction toward Harrison in the rank and file, which is shown in the steady percentage of loss all over the country. Harrison's lack of strength came from his failure as a President to keep his party as strong as he found it, or to gain the affection or inspire the enthusiasm of the masses of the party."

HARRISON'S STATESMANSHIP DEFICIENT IN HIS OWN PARTY.

"Do you think that he failed in that respect?"

"Yes; and in my old-fashioned judgment it is as much the duty of a President to guard and strengthen the party which elected him as it is to serve faithfully all the true interests of the people, and the two duties are by no means incompatible. Harrison was elected in 1888 by the very drop of Republican blood in this Republic. His election was purely a party and not at all a personal triumph; for his nomination had been negative and not affirmative. By this union of Republicans for the party's sake, a perfect union and concord in its ranks everywhere, the Republican party found the strongest support in its career on the day that Harrison went into the White House. Under him as President it gradually went down in waning strength to inevitable defeat. It lost gradually every day after he took his seat—not entirely through his fault, but always with his party, and often with his entire responsibility, growing weaker and weaker, until it met with inglorious defeat in 1892. Early in his Presidency he chilled the party's spirit, and away from it enthusiasm. His administration has been great in public achievements, and will stand a landmark in history as marvelous in that respect. It has, indeed, achieved much of grandeur for itself. In that larger sense, it stands a splendid thing. In a party sense, it took the Republican party in its time of full power, with the party both harmonious and supreme in both houses of Congress, in the Presidency and in all the branches of the Government, and bore it down to constant defeat. His administration proved the continuity in frosty and fatal result of the unhappy doctrine set up as a new intellectual fashion about 1876, that enthusiasm in any politics is a vulgarity, that enthusiasm for the Republican party is an immorality, and real activity in party work an offense that all good men—too saintly to hold office, but too saintly to work in politics themselves—can never forgive. Winning the high honors of the Presidency through party enthusiasm, he chose his Cabinet conspicuously for its lack of Republican merit. Selecting his Cabinet he secured at once undoubted personal ability, and yet chilled the spirit and rebuked the enthusiasm of the party in a manner from which the party has not even to this day recovered. Only two men acquiesced in the cutting and the splitting of the party, and one of them was selected, evidently, more to be held as a hostage than to be utilized for his wonderful political knowledge or his unequalled influence. The President's two men were chosen who had made no other appearance in national politics than one in being too good to vote for Grant in 1872, and the other so good he had to vote against Blaine in 1884. Aside from Blaine, exiled from politics by his own offense that all good men—too saintly to hold office, but too saintly to work in politics themselves—can never forgive. 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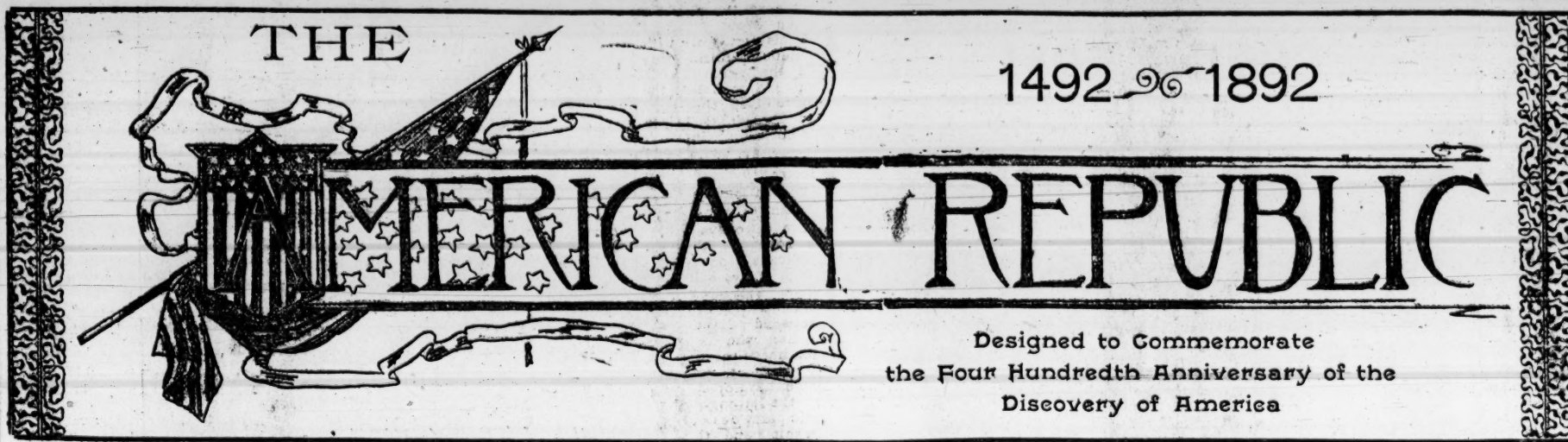
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Santa Barbara's Dispersal.
Upper San Gabriel Valley's Pyramid; and two views of the interior of the hall.

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A New Literary Club—A New Publishing House.

Vagaries of the Publishing Trade—Mr. Cable's Departure.

The World's Fair in Its Influence Upon Literature.

A Daughter Born to Rudyard Kipling—Mr. Howells Not to Go to Europe—Emile Zola, the French Novelist.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

New York, Jan. 30.—A new club has just been organized in New York. It is designed for men and women either engaged or actively interested in literature. Nearly all our other literary clubs are confined to one sex. The Authors' Club and the Quill Club bring together the literary men of the city, but they both exclude ladies; the Sorosis is a bond between the serious-minded women, but it excludes men. The Nineteenth Century is the only literary organization that admits men and women, but it can hardly be called representative of literature, for its gatherings have a distinct social character, and one does not see among its members many of the representative writers of the city. The Round Table, as the new organization is called, by being open to women, will have a much wider scope than any other. Its founder is William Abbott of New York. Mr. Abbott, though primarily a business man, is a contributor to the magazines and active in literary life. The club is to meet for dinner once a month and to discuss live topics connected with literature. The first dinner will take place at Clark's, February 8. William H. McElroy of the New York Tribune and Mrs. Jennie M. Loxley are to speak on "Men and Women in Literature."

The new publishing house of Tait, Sons & Co., recently started in New York, has begun its work with every indication that it will speedily take a place among our leading publishing firms. It has already secured the latest work of some of the American and English writers. Among these are "The Diary of a Nobody," by George and Weedon Grossmith, one of the successes of the day; "The Secret of Narcisse," by Edmund Gosse—the first novel of the distinguished critic and essayist; "A Conquering Heroine," by "The Duchess," and "A Battle and a Boy," by Blanche Willis Howard. The first edition of "The Duchess's" latest production sold within a week, and work on a third edition was begun as soon as the second was completed. Mr. Tait is inclined partly to explain the extraordinary success of this story on the ground that it deals with Irish life. I present this as a gratuitous hint to novelists.

Mr. Tait is himself another example of that rapidly-increasing class of literary workers who are both publishers and authors. He is now in middle life, and for the past twenty-five years he has been engaged in banking. "I have always been devoted to literature," he said to me the other day. "I have written several books, but I never thought that I should become a publisher. I fell into the work quite by chance. For twenty-five years I have devoted my days to banking and my nights to literature. Now that I am caught in the web of publishing life I fear that I shall never get out of it. It has a fascination that is irresistible. Mr. Tait is, perhaps, best known for his admirable essay on finances, entitled "Neapolitan Banking." This created a profound sensation in financial circles on its appearance a few years ago, and the arguments which it brought forward have not as yet been forgotten. His favorite pastime is the writing of novels. He has already published "Who is the Man?" "My Friend Pasqual," the latter a collection of short stories, and several other works of fiction.

The vagaries of the publishing trade are unaccountable. The keenest critics realize that it is almost impossible to predict the future of an unpublished book of merit. Of course it is a simple enough matter to say that a bad book is almost sure to fail, but one cannot, with any certainty, predict that a good book will inevitably succeed. When the American rights of "The Little Minister" were offered to the Lovells, something more than a year ago, no one had an idea that the book would win the success that it has had. I am told on the best authority that the sum for which the Lovells secured it was just \$100. This, too, was after the passage of the copyright law. The firm, however, has made an iron-clad contract with Mr. Barrie, and he, of course, had to abide by its conditions. Out of that book alone thousands of dollars have been made. Its success has been almost without precedent. "It seems to me its way everywhere by the force of its own interest," said a publisher to me the other day. "It needs none of the advertiser's guile to force it upon the attention of the public." This publisher, by the way, is a Scotchman, and therefore keenly in sympathy with Mr. Barrie's delineation of Scotch life, says

Mr. Barrie is admirable in the truth and strength of his work when he confines himself to Scotland; but as soon as he leaves Scotland, and undertakes to describe the London life there is a tremendous falling off in the quality of his writing. He has none of that keen insight into the life of London that he shows in his sketches of Scotch life, consequently he ought to confine himself to his native heath. Nevertheless, the success of one book is almost sure to stimulate the sales of the others, and all of Mr. Barrie's stories have, within the past year, received a tremendous boom.

An illustration of this fact was presented to me the other day. About a year ago a publishing-house of this city bought from Marie Corelli, the English novelist, the manuscript of her latest book. He paid \$1000 for it. When he heard that she had another novel ready for publication, he offered her the same sum for the American rights for it. Meanwhile, however, her novels had been approved by the Queen, had consequently leaped into popularity, and her stories were sought after all over the English-speaking world. The publisher was naturally startled to hear, in reply to his proposition, that Miss Corelli was writing another American publisher an offer of \$20,000 for rights to publish it in this country.

There is great rejoicing in the family of Rudyard Kipling over the birth of a daughter—Miss Josephine Kipling, as she is to be called, after her aunt, Miss Josephine Kipling. It is not at all unlikely that the name of Josephine Kipling may win a place in literature some day, for she inherits strong literary tendencies from her mother as well as from her father. Mrs. Kipling is a sister of the late Wolcott Balestier, whose achievements in literature before his premature death at the age of 32 had already won for him an excellent reputation. Mrs. Kipling's sister, Miss Josephine Balestier, also possesses considerable literary talent. She is a fine linguist and a clever writer, although her work has as yet seen the light. A few years ago, when the journal of Marie Bashkirtseff first appeared in French, Miss Balestier made a translation of it. Her work was submitted to the criticism of her brother, and to Rudyard Kipling, and arrangements for its publication were made with a New York publishing house, but two weeks before the date on which her translation was to have appeared another translation was unexpectedly placed upon the market. Consequently Miss Balestier's work was withdrawn. This must have been a disappointment to her. For the past few years her health has prohibited her from doing much writing, but it is probable that she will be heard from before many years have passed.

I am glad to be able to announce that the report that Mr. Howells is about to go to Europe for a long stay, is untrue. He is at present pleasantly situated in the Dalhousie, an apartment house on Fifty-ninth street, facing the park, and he has no intention of leaving New York for several months to come. He is busily engaged upon the last chapters of his "Traveler from Alvernia," now in the hands of a New York publisher, and it is through her work in the Review that most of the translations and studies of our leading American authors, such as Bret Harte, Mrs. Stowe, Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, E. C. Steadman, Thorpe, Howells, James, Cable, Crawford and others, have appeared in French. Mme. Benton is herself a novelist and has written some of the most charming stories in modern French literature. She is to sail for America in May and will go direct to Boston, where she will make a short visit as the guest of Mrs. James T. Fields, and Miss Sarah Orne Jewett. She will then visit Chicago and other leading cities of this country, and make a thorough study of the conditions of American life.

It is said that Zola, the French novelist, has made \$400,000 from the sale of his novels during the past two years. This sum is almost extraordinary in view of the fact that a large proportion of the sales of his books have been in the United States, where the author, until recently, has not been protected by the copyright law. It is probable that his work in the future will yield him even greater returns. It is interesting in this connection to compare his wealth with the property of the late Ernest Renan, the French philosopher. Renan, during his life, enjoyed an income of only \$4000 a year, much of which was spent in the sale of his lectures, and he left only a house in Bretagne and his library. It should be remembered, however, that Renan's work was comparatively limited in volume, and that it was of a character that appealed only to a small portion of the great reading public. Zola's novels, on the contrary, have been very numerous and they have appealed to all classes.

The celebrated story by the Goncourt brothers, "Charles Demilly," which gives one of the best pictures of modern journalism in literature, has been dramatized, and it was recently put on the stage for the first time in Paris. By an odd coincidence the dramatization was done in collaboration, by Paul Alexis and Oscar Metenier. One scene is a perfect reproduction of a newspaper office. The reporters are depicted as a covered frantically turning over copy at their desks, proof is rushed in from the press-room, and the paper is made up. Altogether it is a remarkable piece of literary and dramatic realism. Furthermore it is said that the characters are unmistakably drawn from well remembered Paris journalists.

THE MOTHER OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON is about to leave Samoa for a visit to Scotland, her own country. Mr. Stevenson himself, as I have heard from one of his friends, has so profited by the balmy air of the southern seas that he is now in the best of health. This

Reputation of George Saxon," and other stories has just been published in this country, has had a career quite as remarkable as any of his fiction. Born in England, at a very early age he went to Australia as a steerage passenger. After two years of "roughing it" in the bush, he returned to his native country, but his health was poor and his money was gone, and he was obliged to spend two months in the Sailors' Home in Hull and to associate with men of the most degraded type. He saw that opportunities for success were limited in England; so he set sail for this country, and settled first in San Francisco. His life in San Francisco was as hard as his life in Australia had been. For weeks he barely escaped starvation. During this time he wrote a great deal of poetry, though, as he now says, he had no intention of adopting literature as a profession. His work, however, attracted attention, so he was encouraged to go on with it. He produced "The Maid of the Vancouver" and "King Billy of Barratar" are the most notable examples. He is now at work on another story of a similar character, laid in Cape Horn in the South Atlantic. Personally Mr. Roberts is tall, broad-shouldered, vigorous man, of about 35, with a striking face, large, laughing brown eyes, which bear in them none of the pathos of his life, and a brown mustache. His vitality is remarkable. It seems not to have been impaired by experiences which would have broken the health of most men. When he becomes interested in a story he works desperately at it, and has been known to write 10,000 words in a day. He has an immense fondness for manual labor, and often when he is tired of frugality at his desk he takes a heavy physical task for the mere pleasure of accomplishing it. On one occasion he went to the docks where a ship belonging to his brother was lying and devoted himself to scrubbing and painting the sides of the vessel.

One of the most interesting aspects of the World's Fair is its influence upon literature. That it will produce literature there is no doubt. Mr. Stead has already written a novel upon it, and Marion Crawford is preparing to go to Chicago in order to study the fair intimately. The exhibition will doubtless attract to this country many of the leading writers of the world, most of whom will be, consciously or unconsciously, affected by its influence, and some of whom will doubtless use material it will afford them in their work. Among those writers who have already indicated their intention of attending it is Mme. Benton, one of the leading writers and critics of France. Mme. Benton has for the past twenty years been actively connected with the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. She has taken a profound interest in American literature, and it is through her work in the *Revue* that most of the translations and studies of our leading American authors, such as Bret Harte, Mrs. Stowe, Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, E. C. Steadman, Thorpe, Howells, James, Cable, Crawford and others, have appeared in French. Mme. Benton is herself a novelist and has written some of the most charming stories in modern French literature. She is to sail for America in May and will go direct to Boston, where she will make a short visit as the guest of Mrs. James T. Fields, and Miss Sarah Orne Jewett. She will then visit Chicago and other leading cities of this country, and make a thorough study of the conditions of American life.

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will surprise some of those who met him during his visit to New York a few years ago, when he appeared to be suffering from weakness of the lungs. I remember that during this period he was always seen wearing a flannel shirt, which his physician had ordered him never to abandon. WASHINGTON.

THE OMAHA MAN WEPT.

There Are Tricks in Every Trade, Even in Scalping Tickets.

"How much will you give me for this return ticket to Omaha?" asked a man in the office of an avenue railroad ticket scalper this morning.

"Is it limited?"

"Yes, but it is good for eight days yet."

"I'll give you \$8 for it."

"Why, the regular fare is \$20, and this is as good as a new ticket," exposed the Omaha man.

"Eight dollars or keep it," replied the scalper sentimentally.

"Well," said the Nebraskan, with mournful reluctance, "you may have it."

He pocketed his cash, and left the store.

In an hour he rushed breathlessly into the scalper's office.

"Say," he gasped, "say, when I sold you that return ticket a few seconds ago, I didn't expect to go back to Omaha for a month. I've got a telegram this minute summoning me home. I'll take the ticket back, please. Here's your \$8."

"The rate of that ticket is \$27," replied the scalper placidly, reaching for the yellow paper slip.

"W-h-a-t!" shrieked the man from Omaha aghast, staring blankly into the scalper's impassive countenance.

"Great Mississippi Valley of Eternal Beauty! how the price of railroad fares has risen! What, that's only \$2 less than the regular rate for a single fare. Why can't you give me back my ticket for the same price that I sold it to you? There it is in your hand, let me buy it back for the same price."

"The profit for keeping it an hour."

"Twenty-seven dollars or nothing, see?" said the scalper, with a cold grin that made the Omaha man figuratively weep.

His pleadings and arguments failed to move the steady-hearted scalper, and he sadly sought the cold air to cool his fevered, expansive brow.

"These fellows make me tired," said the scalper to a Star reporter who happened to be present. "They think we are in business for fun instead of the money."

"That's the way we keep the scalps from the poor and buy fifty-foot lots on Connecticut avenue. That duffer tried every scalper in town with that ticket before he came to me, and, finding my figure the same, sold me the ticket. I will sell it easily for \$26, or \$3 less than the regular rate, but I charged him \$1 extra just to pinch his pennies."

"He's going around now to the other offices to price cut-rate tickets, but he'll be back here again, unless one of the other fellows collars him. Every trade has its tricks, and we must live, you know."

Purely A Bluff.

(Chicago Tribune.)

"Your musical taste, Miss Quickstep," observed the young professor, looking over the piles of sheet music that lay on the piano, "is highly creditable to you."

"I am glad you think so, professor," murmured the young woman.

"I am sure of it," he rejoined positively. "It is only the trained musician, whose taste has been carefully cultivated, and whose ear is attuned to the divine harmonies breathed forth from the souls of the great masters, that is capable of making so unerring a selection of purely classical music as this."

"Schubert's Serenade," he continued, looking the pile over again and reading the titles. "Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2, 'Selections from Chopin.'"

"I do so love Chopin," interrupted Miss Quickstep softly.

"He is adorable. 'Gems from Mendelssohn's Songs Without Words,' 'Beethoven's Symphony in A Minor,' 'Arias from Gluck's 'Iphigenie en Tauride,' 'Bach's Variations from Vom Himmel Hoch'—by the way, have you ever heard D'Albire?"

"D'Albire is wonderful! wonderful!"

"Um—yes, in many things he is indeed admirable. Here, I see, are some rare selections from Handel's 'Rinaldo,' from Handel's 'Die Jalousie,' 'Gems from Graun,' 'Beauties of Judas Macabaeus'—everything classical—purely classical! And yet I must not linger too long in mere anticipation. You will favor me, I am sure, Miss Quickstep, with something from—"

"Oh, professor!"

"I shall not presume to dictate your choice. Your own exquisite taste, I am persuaded, will guide you far better in the selection of—"

"Professor, I—I don't play."

"You do not play? Do I understand you right, Miss Quickstep?"

"Indeed you do. I can't play a note. This is a lot of music I got at the recommendation of a friend."

"You astound me! Then this—this remarkable collection is, pardon me—is—merely a—"

"You are right, professor," said Miss Quickstep, drumming carelessly on the table with her fingers; "it's merely a bluff."

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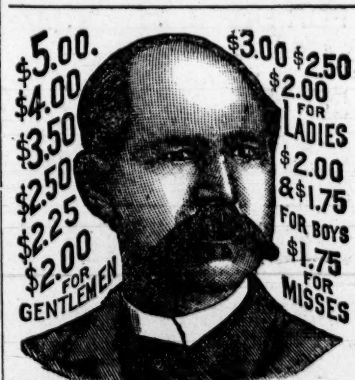


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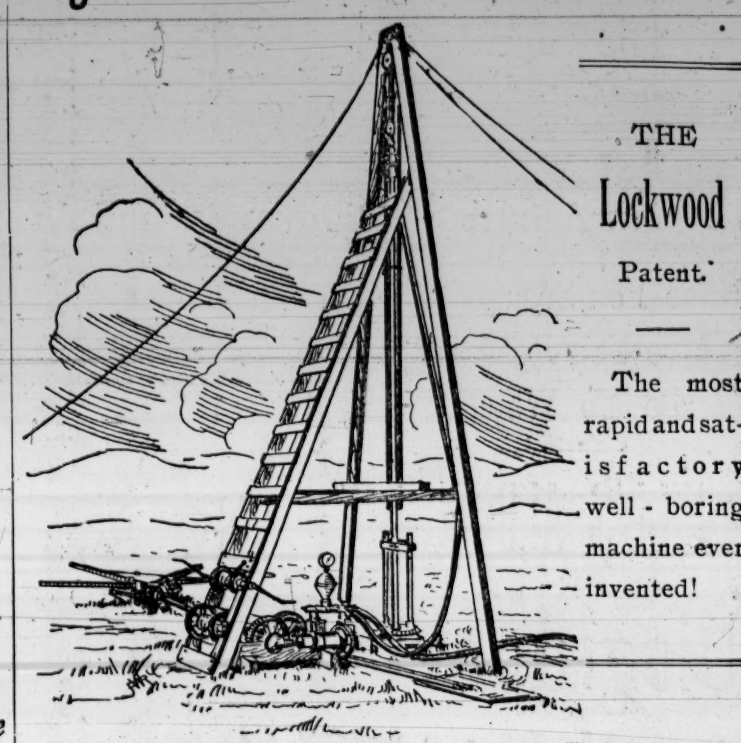
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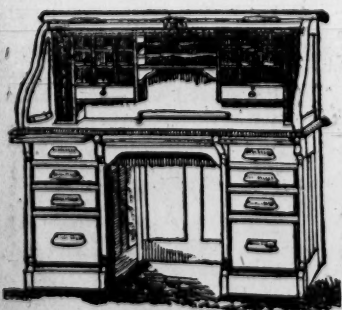
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